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SENATOR BORAH TO OPPOSE GERMAN TREATY OF PEACE

Group Who Resisted Versailles Treaty Will Attack Compact Which President Is to Submit to the Upper House at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, irreconcilable foe of the Versailles Treaty, will lead the Senate fight in opposition to the newly negotiated Treaty of Peace with Germany, it became known definitely yesterday.

President Harding will submit the treaty of peace with Germany, Austria and Hungary to the Senate for ratification with the reopening of Congress today, it was announced at the White House last night. It was stated that no message would accompany the treatise.

Back of Senator Borah in his fight to prevent ratification of the German compact will be the same group of "irreconcilables" who waged relentless warfare against the Versailles compact and particularly against the League of Nations plan. Despite the formidable obstacle which the opposition of this group presents, however, the rank and file of the Republican Party will rally behind the President's leaders in supporting the new German Treaty, which is too closely aligned with the rejected Versailles pact for the "irreconcilables" to approve.

Mr. Borah Expected to Fail

Senator Borah frankly admits that he will not be able to prevent final ratification of the Berlin treaty. He and others of his supporters will take the opportunity to go on record as opposed to the United States becoming involved in the meshes of Old World alliances.

Back of the Idaho Senator's opposition to the treaty is his judgment that under the compact which President Harding asks the Senate to sanction the United States cannot, with honor, withdraw its costly army of occupation from the Rhine. He believes the treaty as imposing upon the United States an obligation to retain its troops in Germany as France finds it necessary to do.

Saying declared himself wholeheartedly against the Versailles Treaty in its entirety, Senator Borah at this time has no other course to suggest than to oppose the new Treaty of Germany negotiated by Charles Evans, Secretary of State, which operates "badly 15 or more seconds of the former Treaty."

Afraid from the situation that is developing itself with regard to the German Treaty, the debate that will center in the forthcoming international conference for the limitation of armaments will be second to none in their intensity, inside and outside the Senate Chamber.

Issue of Open Sessions

Although Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, the Democratic leader of the Senate, whom President Harding has named as one of the American representatives at the Conference, has come out in opposition to open sessions, the call for full publicity on the proceedings of the sessions will not down. It is possible that the influence of Senator Underwood may cause Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, to withdraw his resolution providing for open sessions but other Senators, outside the influence of the Democratic leader, are expected to press the issue.

Personally, Senator Underwood would be "very glad to see the sessions open," but he asserted that there were "other nations besides the United States to be considered in that matter." American politics, he declared, should not be injected into the forthcoming Conference. He expressed the opinion that it is not within the province of Congress to pass a resolution or to take any other action to request the President to use his own influence to have the sessions open to the public.

The Alabama Senator called upon President Harding yesterday to thank him for his appointment as a delegate to the Conference and to discuss, incidentally, matters that may come up before that gathering. He made his statement with reference to closing the Conference doors after coming from the White House. Other Democratic Senators, notably Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, the ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee, have signified their intention to cooperate with President Harding as far as possible to make the Conference a success.

Conference Postponed

Opening of Armament Parley Put Off for Armistic Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Since President Harding returned to Washington he has taken up various features of the Conference for the limitation of armament with the officials charged with the arrangements of details and has given considerable thought to the fact that since Armistice Day was to be devoted largely, especially in Washington, to the ceremonies connected to the tribute which

the nation is to pay the "unknown soldiers," to be brought from the battlefields of France, it would be well to defer to another day the exercises connected with the formal opening of the notable Conference called for the purpose of reducing the burden of world armament.

Accordingly, it was announced yesterday that the conference would adjourn immediately after coming together on November 11 and would join in paying reverence to the American soldier who had fought in a common cause with the men of their respective countries. It was indicated by the President that the entire nation would be asked to pause in its ordinary work for the day and celebrate the anniversary of the ending of the great war and to pay its heed of tribute to the men who helped to win it. He probably will issue a proclamation to this effect.

As far as the feeling of the nation reaches the President, he finds that the American people are deeply interested in the holding of the Conference which seeks to find some way of lightening the burden imposed by the maintenance of great navies and armies. All the messages which come to him by word of mouth or by letter are of that tenor.

This is in contrast to the view held by Samuel Gompers and other leaders of organized Labor. Because of the apathy and listlessness which they have found prevailing in various parts of the country, both in regard to the significance and importance of Armistice Day and the armaments conference, a program has been arranged with the object of stimulating interest among the people.

EFFECT OF TARIFF ON NEWFOUNDLAND

Sir Richard A. Squires, Premier of Province, Declares Proposed Duties Might Drive Fishing Trade to Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Sir Richard A. Squires, Premier of Newfoundland, who has appeared before the Senate Finance Committee, making representations regarding the effect of the proposed new tariff, yesterday told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that during and since the war, Newfoundland has been a good customer of the United States. The proposed duty, he said, would injure the three chief exports of Newfoundland, cod liver oil, which has a considerable use in the leather tanning industry, herring and cod.

The main industry of Newfoundland, the Premier said, is fishing. It is by means of what the men take out of the sea that they can buy what the United States wants to sell them. A tax of 12½ cents a gallon on the oil is practically prohibitive, yet the United States has no cod liver oil industry to protect. Herring and cod are the fish exported. Under the new law, \$5.25 a barrel would have to be paid on herring, the salt, brine and barrel staves all being paid for as well as the fish, the tax being levied by weight, which would place these articles on the same basis for taxation as the fish. The herring sells for only about \$8 a barrel in Newfoundland and a simple computation shows what the fishermen would get for his catch. Cod would be taxed about 1½ cents a pound. Outside of a limited amount of herring production in Alaska and on the Pacific coast, the United States has no herring industry and this could not possibly be injured by the imports from Newfoundland. The Massachusetts cod fisheries may be back of the demand for protection against the Newfoundland cod, but with the present it would seem that the fish supply available from both regions could be absorbed without danger to either.

Sir Richard, called attention to the fact that Newfoundland had not discriminated "any" time against the United States. Although a British colony, she does business with the United States on exactly the same terms as with England. The United States at present enjoys an advantage because of the exchange, the American dollar being worth from \$1.12 to \$1.15, but the Newfoundlanders are willing that she should have the advantage. Although there is no talk of retaliation, it is a plain inference that the United States should insist on the new tariff Newfoundland would be compelled to follow the lines where she already has a promising business outlook, along the shores of the Mediterranean, in Greece, the West Indies and Brazil, and it would result in her buying chiefly in the markets in which she sold. Moreover, said Sir Richard, the revenue which the United States would derive from such taxation would amount to nothing, comparatively speaking.

Newfoundland is not a rich country but it is in better condition than many other countries at this time because, as Sir Richard explained, Newfoundland people nearly all own their own homes and even those who depend chiefly upon the fishing have a bit of land which they till. The savings bank deposits in the island average \$37 to each inhabitant.

The paper mills, which were shut down for three months, have been reopened, and while some mines are still closed there is no suffering among the people.

REBEL BANDS STILL OPERATING IN INDIA

Effects of Moplah Agitation Not Overcome, the British Troops Lacking Mobility in Unfamiliar Sphere of Action

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — The arrest of the Indian agitators has passed off quietly, due partly to the fact that it was not unexpected, and in spite of certain precautions being taken it was found after all that there was no justification for a fear of outbreaks in connection with the detention of the Ali brothers. Among those to be prosecuted are Pir Gulam Mujahid, Maulvi Hasan Ahmed, Nisar Ahmed, and Shri Shankaracharya, in addition to Muhammad Ali and Shaik Ali and Dr. Kichlew, but Mahatma Gandhi is still at liberty and there is no apparent intention to arrest him. Mr. Ghandi, however, has expressed the desire to visit the Moplah area, and should he make an effort to enter the territory at present under martial law, it is certain that notice will be served upon him forbidding him to do so.

The offence with which the prisoners will be charged is alleged to have taken place in Bombay and trial in the first instance will therefore be held at Karachi.

British Troops Lack Mobility

The Moplah trouble is not overcome, and there are still five bands of rebels, numbering approximately 3000 men, operating in a difficult country with which they are thoroughly acquainted. The British troops suffer from a comparative lack of mobility, and have not found it possible to make the country safe for the local courts to be held or for normal administration to be resumed. It is anticipated that considerable time will be necessary for the situation to become normal.

It is becoming more apparent that the rebellion has been fanned by the priests of the district, who have represented to the primitive and ignorant people that the British power was going to end before the wave of Islamism and that the Turkish naval forces would come to their aid off the coast of Malabar. Although not numerous, the Moplahs are able by guerrilla tactics to circumvent the British efforts to protect the outlying villages in the depths of the forests, and they are proving as elusive as any irregular force can be in its own country. Starvation is mentioned as the only method that can be effectively adopted against the Moplahs, combined with the garrisoning of the road areas, outside of which communications are difficult even under normal circumstances. Deprived of the opportunities of looting and of securing supplies, it is hoped that the fanatical religious zeal of the rebels will fade away.

One satisfactory feature of the whole affair is the conduct of the native police, which, according to an official statement, from the Government of India, has proved exemplary with but two exceptions.

Removing Racial Distinctions

The fruits of many committees appointed to report to the Indian Legislative Assembly are now beginning to appear with interesting results. On the whole, the tendency of the Government of India is toward giving the inhabitants of the country as many concessions as their advancement as a nation permits. It is certain that many recommendations of the committees and resolutions of the assembly itself will not be accepted by the government, but there are many promises that remain to be redeemed in connection with past resolutions, and the necessary legislation must, shortly be introduced.

The debate in the Assembly on the Samarthi resolution, concerning the removal of racial distinctions in the administration of criminal law, has proceeded smoothly and with decorum. In spite of many differing shades of opinion on the subject there has been a surprising lack of feeling in the speeches made. At the end of the debate Sir William Vincent offered to appoint a committee to report on the subject, and the committee no doubt will take into consideration the proposal that the right of appeal to the King in council should be preserved by the Europeans in cases where there are grounds for belief that a case has not had a fair trial owing to racial prejudice. While the tone of discussion within the walls of the council chamber has lacked nothing in the way of moderation and conciliation, any resistance that comes to measures intended to give greater justice to the natives at expense of the European community is likely to be manifested more in the outlying districts, such as the plantations of Assam.

Newfoundland is not a rich country but it is in better condition than many other countries at this time because, as Sir Richard explained, Newfoundland people nearly all own their own homes and even those who depend chiefly upon the fishing have a bit of land which they till. The savings bank deposits in the island average \$37 to each inhabitant.

The paper mills, which were shut down for three months, have been reopened, and while some mines are still closed there is no suffering among the people.

NEWS SUMMARY

The United Textile Workers of the World plan to send 40 organizers into southern textile manufacturing districts this week to begin an extensive organization campaign, in an effort to raise the standards of living of the workers there. The state Federations of Labor will aid the campaign. p. 5

Governor Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota, in his first public statement on the election in which his recall is asked, declared that the demand for a vote did not come from the people but from politicians, and he deplored the effects of an election at this time because of its expense and waste of energy during a financial depression. Supporters of the Nonpartisan League's industrial program are said to be more determined than ever in their efforts. p. 1

The War Finance Corporation, on its own initiative, is making steady progress in the sale of railroad equipment trust certificates, although the railroad funding bill is delayed by congressional controversy. Up to the present these sales aggregate \$33,184,100, the Director-General of Railroads announced yesterday, the latest block of certificates having amounted to \$5,479,500, which although insignificant compared with the total \$500,000,000, is nevertheless considered as very encouraging.

The effect of duties in the proposed new American tariff, according to Sir Richard A. Squires, Premier of Newfoundland, might drive the trade in the products of the fisheries of his province to other nations. The three exports of Newfoundland are herring, cod and cod liver oil, the proposed taxes on all of which are being thought too high by the Premier. p. 1

Addressing the United Mine Workers of America at the opening of the biennial convention in Indianapolis, Indiana, yesterday, John L. Lewis, the president, condemned the treatment accorded miners in the strike district of West Virginia, criticized the operation of the Kansas Industrial Court law, and admonished members of the radical elements in the organization to regard their agreements entered into in good faith. p. 4

Senator Borah and the group of so-called "irreconcilables" who were largely responsible for the defeat of the Versailles Treaty in the American Senate, will oppose the newly negotiated treaty of peace with Germany, it was announced yesterday. The main body of Republicans, however, will follow the lead of the President, and the treaty is expected to pass. Senators Borah and Johnson will also continue their efforts to secure open sessions at the conference on the limitation of armaments. p. 1

Opinions concerning Eamon de Valera's note vary widely. London, generally speaking, is hopeful; London, anything but optimistic. The note ignores the question of Ireland's allegiance to the British crown and it fails to waive the claim to an independent Irish republic. As Great Britain stands firmly by these two requirements it is felt that that progress will be impeded until Dail Eireann gives the required undertaking. The belief prevails that failing an agreement with the Sinn Fein leader the Irish question may form the basis of an appeal to the country by Mr. Lloyd George. p. 1

Five bands of rebels are still operating in the Malabar district of India. By guerrilla tactics they have been able to circumvent the British efforts to protect the villages in the depths of the forests and it is believed that only by cutting off supplies and garrisoning the road areas will the government be able to cope with the situation. The arrest of agitators has left Mahatma Gandhi unaffected, but should he carry out his expressed intention of entering the Moplah territory notice will be served upon him. The tendency of the government toward further concessions to the inhabitants of India continues to manifest itself. p. 1

France is to withdraw her forces from the Ruhr area. The troops in Ruhrort, Dusseldorf and Duisburg will remain, however, and no change in policy is implied in the measures contemplated. Consultations on the subject were held at the Paris conference and it was decided to begin withdrawal on September 15. p. 1

Reasons for the suspension of the Greek campaign in Anatolia have been advanced in London. It appears the Greeks had difficulty in supplying their advanced forces with munitions, and this, coupled with the abundance of ammunition and artillery which the Turks were able to bring into play, obliged General Papoulias to call a halt in his operations. The Greeks are preparing to take up a line of defense for the winter. Fighting will be resumed next spring unless a settlement of the conflict is brought about by the intervention of the League of Nations or the Supreme Court.

Great Britain has addressed a note to Soviet Russia calling attention to a number of flagrant violations of the trade agreement concluded six months ago. The note refers particularly to the propaganda in Afghanistan and the northwest frontier of India, which is characterized as the most sensitive portion of the British Commonwealth within reach of Soviet activities. It asks for a definite assurance that these activities will cease. p. 2

RECALL ELECTION DUE TO POLITICIANS

Governor Frazier of North Dakota Says Demand for Vote Does Not Come From People — Nonpartisan Plans Continue

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota — Governor Lynn J. Frazier, in his first public statement on the election in which his recall is asked, declared that the demand for the recall did not come from the people but from politicians.

Referring to the quotation by the joint campaign committee of a statement purported to have been made by Mihne J. Nielson, state superintendent of public instruction, to the effect that the battle is one in which civilization and religion are on the one hand and atheism is on the other, the Governor said that such a statement is "absolutely absurd and foolish."

"It is a well established fact that morals and Christianity are of a higher type in the rural districts than in the cities. I cannot understand why anyone with average intelligence should make such a statement."

FRANCE TO REMOVE TROOPS FROM RUHR

Army Could, However, Be Taken Back to Border in 48 Hours, Assuring Fulfillment by Germany of All Her Obligations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — It was from Berlin that France learned that the French troops massed near the Ruhr district are to be withdrawn, and there is a disposition to criticize the indirectness of this information. What is emphasized is that this withdrawal does not imply a policy of renunciation. From a military source it is learned that, in case of need, the French troops can be taken back to the borders of the Ruhr in 48 hours.

Amendments Attacked

"Would the proposed constitutional amendments affect the ability of any administration to carry out the program?" the Governor was asked.

"The proposed initiated measures would absolutely tend to make the program inoperative and defeat the very things the people of the State have been fighting for," he said, and characterized the initiated measure proposing a rural credits board to make farm loans as a "camouflage" in the attack on the Bank of North Dakota.

"The administration will defend the record they have made in office and show the benefits that have come to the State if it had not been for the tactics of the opposition in fighting it by court action and blocking the sale-of bonds.

Cooperation Was Needed

"If we had the cooperation of the opposition the same as we have had their opposition, the whole program would have been carried out," he continued, "and the people of the State would have been in a position to judge whether or not it had been a failure or a detriment. In addition to upholding the industrial program we are going to show the record of the opposition and the record of their leaders during the last session of the Legislature.

"The unfortunate part of this recall campaign coming on at this time of financial depression, low prices for farm products and poor crops in some parts of the State, is that there should be cooperation among all classes to get over and give assistance where needed, a general conservation of resources.

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A Good Collection

governor on the political horizon and there is a prevailing belief that, failing an agreement with Mr. de Valera, the first named question will form the basis of an appeal to the country by Mr. Lloyd George.

English Press Comment

LONDON, England (Monday)—Papers friendly to the Irish cause, like The Westminster Gazette and The Manchester Guardian, admit that the Premier's last invitation to Mr. de Valera as the "chosen spokesman" of his people, was a very fair offer, which Mr. de Valera would be wise to accept without much ado. They also advise Mr. de Valera to "forget the dangerous pleasure of waving the flag of the Irish Republic so persistently in the face of the Premier."

Some surprise is expressed here that Mr. de Valera omits to call a full meeting of the Dail Eireann, with the possibility that it might authorize some brief form of letter accepting the Premier's invitation without attaching conditions which the Premier has declared it is impossible for him to accept.

UNDESIRABLES FIND WORK HARD TO GET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—References may soon be required of applicants for farm work in Kansas. The Kansas farmers are becoming suspicious because of the propaganda of the Nonpartisan League, the I. W. W. and the radical Labor-Socialist groups, and are looking over their prospective employees with considerable care.

W. F. Wilkerson, clerk of the Industrial Court, has found numerous cases where farmers had refused to hire men who were not able to explain just what they had been doing for the past few months, or who failed to give prompt and satisfactory answers to some questions about their social, economic and political beliefs.

"There are a few radicals among the farmers, and they make more noise than the others," said Mr. Wilkerson. "Most of the farmers are not radical, and they do not care to have agitators around their farms. The farmers want to see a quick readjustment of conditions, but most of them feel that this can be accomplished without the overthrow of the government."

There is very little idle labor in Kansas just now. Most of this is unsuitable to farm work and is waiting for the railroads to reopen their shops. The railroads are opening up their shops to some extent and taking a good many hundred men back. The shops have been idle or partially closed most of the summer, but it is asserted by railroad men that the shops will be operated at full capacity throughout the fall and most of the winter.

ENGINEERS TO ASSIST INTERNATIONAL UNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The engineers of the United States are launching a movement toward international unity, particularly between the English-speaking peoples, as well as the other nations who took part in the war against Germany. Engineers on both sides of the Atlantic are now engaged in intensive organization, and propose to establish a new international contact to promote concord, advance the science of engineering, and thus work for the establishment of peace along conservative lines.

The first occasion for the expression of this intention is expected to be at the dinner to be given on October 10, to celebrate the home-coming of the mission of American engineers, who conferred the John Fritz Medal on Sir Robert Hadfield of London and Eugene Schneider of Paris, which will be attended by many statesmen and diplomats. This dinner is intended to mark a high point in the aspirations of the engineers to become a leading factor in constructive national and international policies, as well as in the technical spheres of science and engineering. Invitations have been extended to many prominent men, including Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who has been active in the organization of the movement; Viscount Bryce and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, as well as the members of the mission.

CIVIL WAR MEN CONDEMN KLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PORLAND, Oregon—Resolutions adopted by Veterans of the Summer Post, Grand Army of the Republic, advise suppression of the Ku Klux Klan, strongly condemning the organization and warning all people to beware of the deception practiced by paid agents. The Civil War veterans asserted that "all members of the G. A. R. know from personal recollections that the claims of missionaries concerning the noble objects of the Ku Klux Klan are diametrically at variance with the designs, objects and perfidious practices of the parent institution."

MAINE PRODUCTS SERVED

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Gov. Percival P. Baxter of Maine was the host yesterday to the five New England governors at an "All-Maine" dinner served in the log cabin in the Maine exhibit at the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition. All of the dishes served were Maine products.

DR. VON KAHR NOT CANDIDATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The Bavarian problem is so far settled that Dr. von Kahr has definitely renounced his nomination for reelection as Prime Minister. It is thought that improved conditions will soon ensue.

WHY THE GREEKS SUSPENDED ATTACK

Volume of Turkish Ammunition and Artillery Proved Surprise to Greek Command—Negotiations May Be Opened

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Tuesday)

What at first seemed to be a temporary withdrawal of the Greek troops before the Kemalist forces has now turned out to be a definite retreat of the whole of the Hellenic army to a position west of the Sakaris River, thereby abandoning, for this year at any rate, any further attempt to break up Mustapha Kemal Pasha's forces or to capture his heavy artillery. It is frankly admitted in Greek circles that, with regard to breaking the strength of the Turks in Asia Minor, the campaign has to a great extent been a failure.

Once again the Turkish artillery has proved too much for General Papoulo, and it has been found impossible to dislodge the defending forces from the fortified heights before Angora. The Greek command has been greatly surprised at the amount of ammunition and heavy artillery that the Turks have in their possession, and this, in addition to the difficulties experienced by the Greeks in supplying their advance forces with munitions, is given as the reason for the suspension of the campaign in Asia Minor.

TURKS GLOAT OVER RESULT

Turkish circles express great jubilation at what is termed the "disastrous defeat of Greece," but this is likely to prove somewhat a previous declaration, for the Greeks are determined to take up winter quarters either on the line of the Sakaris River, which gives ample opportunity for carrying out a defensive campaign through the winter, or, if necessary, the whole Greek Army is prepared to retreat to a line running north and south with Sivri-Hissar as its base.

Should it prove too great an undertaking to maintain an army on this line, it is understood that a retreat even as far as the Eski-Shehr, Afyon-Karahisar, Bilezik railway is contemplated. Although withdrawal to this line would mean giving up practically everything gained through the severe campaign this summer, the Greek authorities here continue to assert that territorial gain has never entered into their calculations. Therefore a retreat to the lines indicated would in reality mean no sacrifice whatever.

Even when within a few miles of Angora it was never part of General Papoulo's plan to retain possession of Angora, he had been fortunate enough to capture it. The Greeks' sole aim has been the destruction of the Turkish army, and, having failed in this purpose, they must now wait till next spring unless the powers can in the interim bring about a conference between the contending parties.

The League of Nations has already been mentioned as a suitable organization to open negotiations. Having ascertained that the opposing parties can arrange some plan of agreement to assure the safety of all the races in Asia Minor, then the time might be appropriate for the Supreme Council of the Allies to call a conference either in Paris or London. There is little doubt that the losses on both sides have been large, and, though both parties attempt to belittle their casualties, it is considered that the combatants have practically fought themselves to a standstill. Consequently, the moment is suitable for the League of the Supreme Council to bring the conflict to its conclusion.

FIGHTING EUROPE'S BATTLE

Nothing seems surer than that the fighting will again be resumed in the spring, if both sides are left to themselves, for each is equally determined to fight on rather than acknowledge final defeat. Furthermore, the effect on India and, indeed, the whole of the Muhammadan world, will undoubtedly be for better or worse, according as the conflict is stopped or allowed to be renewed. Already the Greeks have called up their October class of 1922, and there are indications that, notwithstanding the effect it would have on Greek politics and prestige, there will be little hesitation if need be in recalling older classes that have been disbanded.

The Greek Minister here in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor representative stated:

"We are fighting on behalf of European civilization and Christianity against Asiatic barbarism, and to achieve this mission is the imperative mandate of the Greek people to its leaders. Throughout the centuries the history of the Hellenic race has been that of alternate battle and martyrdom for liberty, and the present struggle is proof that there is still no lack of volunteers for the defense of this sacred cause."

NAMING COMMISSION ON REPARATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—A hitherto unpublished convention between France and England is revealed in the "Matin." It was signed by George Clemenceau on December 15, 1919.

Although described as secret and as never having appeared in the "Journal Official," its general provisions have not been unknown. It is an agreement not to nominate ministers as delegates on the reparations commission. It states that the secretary of the commission shall be British, while England will support a Frenchman as

president. The shipping section shall sit at London under a British president.

The chief point which arouses the indignation of the "Matin" is that payments by Germany shall first be devoted to occupational costs and the reimbursement of foodstuffs and raw materials supplied to Germany. In the second place, Belgian priority shall be satisfied. Only in the third place shall payments be applied to reparations. These payments include All German goods except articles restituted.

The British Empire is to have all reparations payments in parts as against 11 parts for France. Incidentally it would appear that this provision of the convention would invalidate the Loucheur-Rathenau accord in its present form. Another clause deals with the emission of a French loan in London, the proceeds of which must be spent in England.

RECOGNITION OF RIGHTS OF CHINA

Speakers at Meeting of Society in New York Declare People of United States Desire Self-Determination in Far East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—At a meeting of the China Society, attended by about 500 members, both American and Chinese, held yesterday evening a strong stand for the rights of China to self-determination and the open door was adopted with substantial unanimity. Speaker after speaker laid stress on the need to educate the governments, both of the United States and Japan, that in this conference on the Far East the people of the United States demanded recognition of the rights of China.

Of the principal speakers, Judge L. H. Wilkes stated that it was important for American interests to keep the people informed of the condition of China and the Far East. The government could not go beyond public opinion if the very various questions in the Far East could be settled; disarmament would follow as a matter of course, but it must be recognized by all that Japan had persistently continued to increase her armament and had entirely overruled the doctrine of the open door in China.

The people must take their stand and decide that it must be the policy of the United States that the restoration to China of her entire population and territory was necessary. Maj. L. L. Seaman said that China should be permitted to take care of herself, and gave as a slogan "Hands off China."

Ralph W. Ward, secretary of the society, laid down as the keynote of the meeting that the only real constructive policy of the society should be to have American folks know China folks and let all the world know the Chinese and the American ideals.

It was necessary to remember that in spite of political differences all China was culturally one people. Political differences were only incidental. Reports from China showed that business was still going on, that trade was continuous and the life of China was perfectly normal.

Alfred Sze, Chinese Ambassador, laid particular stress on the open door as being recognized by China as the true solution of the problem. He said that it meant as much to the citizen of China as to the citizen of the United States; that China was fighting for the same idea; that the merchant from the United States, when he came to China, gave more to China than he took out in profits.

Other speakers also made similar statements.

NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY PRAISED

SOUTH BEND, Indiana (By United Press)—Newspaper advertising is the factor that will give the nation prosperity. F. Guy Davis told delegates to the Mid-West Conference of National Advertisers here yesterday. Mr. Davis, who is western manager of the Bureau of Advertising of the American News Publishers Association, said the present industrial depression would soon break if national advertisers would use the newspapers more.

MORE SKILLED ALIENS COMING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Skilled workers among immigrants arriving in this country during the fiscal year ending last June numbered 131,774, against 69,967 during the previous fiscal year, according to figures made public yesterday by the Department of Labor. There were 17,815 clerks and accountants admitted during the fiscal year while mariners with 13,221 were second on numbers.

COST INVESTIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Investigation into the cost of board and room and rentals of homes for students and families who come to Salt Lake City to school is being made by a special faculty committee of the University of Utah. It is anticipated that the costs can be lowered at least 10 per cent from those of last year.

COST OF SUPPORTING ARMIES IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—According to the "Tempo," Paris, the expenses of the armies of occupation for the past three years have still to be defrayed by Germany. These amount at the present rate of exchange to over 5,000,000,000 gold marks.

The press is unanimous in demanding that the entente take measures to end the conditions by which German money is swallowed by unproductive expenses—if state bankruptcy does not result—the payment for reparations and occupational armies' costs together being an impossibility. The fact is that the soldiers of occupation live in an excess of luxury in the Rhineland unknown to them in their own countries. Each American soldier has \$4.50 daily, the equivalent of 150 marks.

MICHIGAN SENATOR URGES CANAL TO SEA

FLINT, Michigan—Opening the St.

Lawrence River to deep water traffic would mean more to the United States than the Panama Canal. Charles E. Townsend, Senator from Michigan, yesterday told delegates to the convention here of the Michigan Real Estate Association.

"It will help solve the fuel situation; it will largely abolish the troubles of railroad congestion and

LEGISLATIVE PLAN STILL UNSETTLED

Administration Program in Congress Threatened by Various Blocs, Which Insist Upon Consideration of Their Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Instead of looking forward with fresh hope to the reopening of Congress today, Administration leaders at the Capitol, who were in recent conference with President Harding, are frankly dismayed at the chaotic legislative situation that is shaping itself even before the Senate meets.

Altogether, the situation is one which Republican leaders admit is without a definite, certain program. While it is agreed that the tax revision bill shall be the first measure in the makeshift program to come up for consideration, the various "blocks" in the Senate will begin immediately to demand the right of way for their own special legislation.

It is probable that President Harding may be compelled to take a hand in the affairs of the Senate if they get beyond control of his own chosen leaders, although it is reported he wished to avoid a clash with the Senate unless his wishes go unheeded.

TAX BILL COMES FIRST

Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Finance Committee, will report the tax bill as soon as the Senate meets today. It will be the signal for a free-for-all scramble. Proponents of the anti-beer bill intend to press the conference report for final adoption; Democratic senators are busy gathering material for political onslaughts upon the Administration; leaders of the powerful agricultural bloc are determined to make radical changes, if possible, in the tax revision bill. All these factors will serve to add confusion to the legislative situation that may cause weeks of delay in sending the revenue measure to conference.

While proponents and opponents of the anti-beer bill, with its controversial issue in the "search and seizure" clause, are preparing for daily clashes, William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, intends to carry to the Senate floor his fight to impose a tax of \$5 a barrel on 2.75 per cent beer, and another tax of \$4.40 on distilled liquors withdrawn from bond for other than manufacturing purposes. Since prohibition leaders brand the proposed tax on beer as a clear violation of the Constitution, it will involve the debate on the revenue bill into a general discussion of the Volstead act.

SENATOR SMOOT INSISTENT

The people must take their stand and decide that it must be the policy of the United States that the restoration to China of her entire population and territory was necessary. Maj. L. L. Seaman said that China should be permitted to take care of herself, and gave as a slogan "Hands off China."

Ralph W. Ward, secretary of the society, laid down as the keynote of the meeting that the only real constructive policy of the society should be to have American folks know China folks and let all the world know the Chinese and the American ideals.

It was necessary to remember that in spite of political differences all China was culturally one people. Political differences were only incidental.

Reports from China showed that business was still going on, that trade was continuous and the life of China was perfectly normal.

Alfred Sze, Chinese Ambassador, laid particular stress on the open door as being recognized by China as the true solution of the problem. He said that it meant as much to the citizen of China as to the citizen of the United States; that China was fighting for the same idea; that the merchant from the United States, when he came to China, gave more to China than he took out in profits.

Other speakers also made similar statements.

NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY PRAISED

SOUTH BEND, Indiana (By United Press)—Newspaper advertising is the factor that will give the nation prosperity. F. Guy Davis told delegates to the Mid-West Conference of National Advertisers here yesterday. Mr. Davis, who is western manager of the Bureau of Advertising of the American News Publishers Association, said the present industrial depression would soon break if national advertisers would use the newspapers more.

Non-intoxicating fruit juice can be made in the home. Intoxicating wine, home brew and distilled spirits may not be made. Two hundred gallons of non-intoxicating fruit juice may be manufactured tax free by the head of a family registering with a collector of internal revenue.

"This tax exemption provision has been the source of confusion. The effect of this is not to allow the manufacture of 200 gallons of intoxicating wine free from restrictions of the national prohibition act, but merely to allow the manufacture of 200 gallons of non-intoxicating fruit juices free of tax."

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The Light Opera Sensation

HENRY W. SAVAGE offers

America's Prime Dames in Concerting

MITZI Lady Billy

Nights and Sat. Mats., 50¢ to \$2.50

Pop. Wed. Mats., Orch. \$1, \$1.50, \$2

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

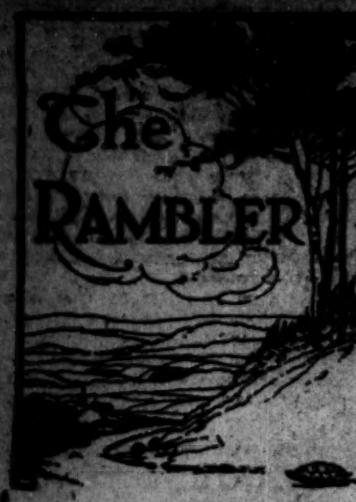
TREMONT THEATRE

Eves. at 8:15

Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15

The Light Opera Sensation

HENRY W. SAVAGE offers</



Of Lodgings

There are no lodgings in America and therefore it is peculiarly fitting that I should write of them. In America, you do not take lodgings; you hire a room or rooms and lucky you are to find such as please you. In England, before the war at least, there were lodgings and very comfortable they were, if you knew where to find them: you had your meals cooked for you; you had privacy, your boots were blacked and every morning *The Times*, damp and ponderous, was on the breakfast table. I say *The Times*: if you were of those whose souls burned with indignation against the tory, the conservative, the traditionalist, the reactionary and all that saughty crew, *The Manchester Guardian* or *The Daily News* was on the table. As a general thing, I found that *The Times* got you better service than the Liberal sheets, a melancholy example of Saxon subservience, but it is a delicate task to touch on such matters, I shall not do so.

In America things are somewhat different, for there is virtually nothing that corresponds to the English lodgings or "apartments," as they are called. No, in America you live in rooms and you eat nomadically, a most unpleasant system and too public. Owing to various political, economic and social conditions, the American system has made it more important to choose one's landlady than to choose one's room, indeed I had intended to entitle this paper "On the Choice of a Landlady," but changed my plan as the present title is more logical. The landlady possesses the right of the high and the low justice, knows your goings in and comings out and whether you get as much post from Chicago as you did in the autumn. Through long experience and a natural talent for inductive reasoning, she can tell, indeed, known, whether you are on good terms with bookmaker and the probabilities of your getting some new tweeds this winter. And she sees the neatly drawn envelopes that enclose rejected manuscript and the mellifluous notes of the sympathetic editor. Now, as the last, there is possibly a great variety of attitudes on the part of the landlady that broadly may be divided into the three categories of sympathetic, antipathetic, and indifferent. There are some landladies that have a kindly, partisan nature which makes them look with reprobation on the anonymous Philistines that will have none of these invaluable productions of genius. These landladies have never read them, but they are sure that they are good. Can I say enough for these excellent women? They are here critics, though they have never written a column themselves or seen anything that you have written. Of them, brother craftsmen let us quote with artistic emotion the words of John Addington Symonds:

"A sensible, unlettered girl is a better critic than the learned simpleton who uses the stores of a vast library to bolster up some baseless paradox. Sense, in the region of criticism, is equivalent to imagination."

These landladies regard you benevolently, rejoice with you, are cast down when you are cast down, and deem the profession of letters most dignified and interesting, though not invariably, attended with extravagant gains. You see how well the quotation fits these landladies: true, I would never refer to them by its opening words, but "the learned simpleton" is a phrase that cheers. And the landladies, penetrating with the eye of sympathy the buff integuments about your manuscript, have the imagination to see that it contains some very nice and beautiful things, and so they show that they have much sense. I don't think that this reasoning can be successfully attacked.

We now come to our second category, that of landladies antipathetic to letters and the lettered, though I use the term in no personal mood, but rather from a desire for a simple classification. It is a fact, though a most astounding one, that there are some, "sunt qui" who regard literature with little or no cordiality, pushing Milton and others quite aside and turning with preferring eyes to the gentlemen that sell other things than manuscripts. They that do regard literature do somewhat as the law did to actors until recent years; they do not go so far as to say that literature is disreputable, but they have no praise for that way of making a living, although they become mollified in the presence of a "best seller"; they can understand that, at least, for it squares with their ideas. Landladies imbued with these feelings toward letters are apt to demand payment in advance and they become sarcastic on the subject of insufficient postage.

Much depends upon the nature of your landlady; she may be an optimist and she may be a pessimist, and if she be the first, it is well. Some landladies take rather a shadowed view of things, turn out the light early in the front hall and look to the morrow without enthusiasm. Whether these can be classed as pessimists is debatable, but they often come within the third category, of the indifferent to letters, regarding them no more, no

less, than a method of distraction which it is hard to understand. Such landladies would be unmoved by the presence of R. L. Stevenson in the parlor suite, and Keats in a hall bedroom would be merely a lodger. I do not recall at this moment whether Bainbridge ever lodged, but I am almost sure that his landlady must have become aware that here was a lodger out of the common. Honoré's hours not being of the conventional scale, if he had come to America, or were he to come now, there would be gambolades and agitations, to say nothing of excursions and alarms. You may imagine the conversation that Landor could devise between Honoré and Mrs. Smith about the large consumption of light, and the stage directions would be entertaining in the extreme. I think that Mrs. Smith would have much to say about the great writer of comedy when her next-door neighbor came in to spend the afternoon. Balzac, after he had accustomed himself to the new surroundings and provided himself with a new set of adjectives, would have written about his landlady, or rather given her a name and implanted her in one of his crowds of characters, and we would recognize the portrait.

This indifference to letters, oddly enough, is shown in others than landladies of the third category. Some literary men do not care for literature and there are not a few men of affairs that share this indifference, though, of course, we must always have Macs. But it does not much matter, for anyone that does any honest work is helping the world and taking it by and large, I should say that just at present the world needed a good deal of help. Anyhow, they say that Grub Street is no more, so everything must be all right.

J. H. S.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY
Special for The Christian Science Monitor

The government is disappointed and embarrassed by the opposition developed in the House of Commons to the appointment of a business committee to review estimates with the object of checking the waste of public money that has drained the country since the armistice was signed. It might well be supposed, and was confidently counted on by ministers, that the proposal would be welcomed by an assembly that daily clamors for economy.

The names of members of the committee gave assurance of thorough knowledge of business matters and of capacity to control them. Lord Inchcape and Lord Faringdon—the chairman of the Peninsular & Oriental Company, the other head of one of the greatest and most prosperous railroads—in combination, give assurance of reform of existing departmental spendthrifts. Both are self-made men who have by sheer merit risen from the position of clerkship to the leadership of great industrial enterprises that have appreciably profited by their guidance.

The House of Commons at once displayed dislike for the arrangement, and day after day the Question Hour has bristled with hostile comments. A personal objection is taken to the appointment of Sir Eric Geddes as chairman.

The muddle into which matters have fallen affords a fresh illustration of the inconvenience to the public service and the danger to the state arising from the habitual absence of the Premier from the Treasury Bench. His keen insight into the drift of affairs, and his capacity for directing them would at the outset have settled the affair before opposition grew to its present proportions. Poor Mr. Chamberlain, left in charge of the business of the House undrowned with full authority, and, as his answers to a torrent of questions show, only partly informed of the bearings of the case, has done his best. But, as the House rediscovered, his best is not very good.

It is characteristic of current methods of business that, having appointed select committee with the mission of supervising, and if possible restraining, wasteful expenditure if possible, proposal of another committee charged with the same desirable mission is put forward. It is true that the first committee, promised at the opening of the session in February, was not set up till July, thus precluding possibility of achieving its useful purpose in the current session. But the evil is so wide in its range that in a preliminary view the Banbury Committee has been able to draw to light something almost incredible details. Beginning with the Treasury they find 21 officials in receipt of more than £1000 a year each against eight regarded as ample sufficient in 1914. Several newly created draw £5000 a year. Salaries in the War Office closely touch £1,000,000 a year, a sum at one time sufficient to keep the army on a peace footing.

Bath and Wells

Bath and Wells now await a new occupant to the episodical see. Why are these two names, Bath and Wells, always associated? The reason may be found away back in the misty days of English history. John de Villiers bought the city of Bath from Henry I for 500 pounds of silver, rebuilt the abbey from its foundations, and removed there the bishopric of Wells. The monks of Bath were jealous of their newly acquired rights; the canons of Wells were equally angry over what they had lost. How long the quarrel would have lasted one cannot say, but some one with a genius for compromise suggested that the bishop should bear the title of "Bath and Wells" that he should be elected by an equal number of each body; and that the episcopal residence should be restored to Wells. So to this day, the bishop is known as "Bath and Wells," and he lives at the latter city.

WHEN VOLLEY BALL COMES TO TOWN

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

The first volley of lively laughter, sharply following cries of "Watch it," "Take it," "Easy now, easy," "Don't drop it," "Jump for it," "Oh, but wasn't that rich!" and the like, was enough to cause me to drop my evening newspaper and snap my feet down suddenly to the floor of my front porch, and stare wonderingly toward the corner of the house around which the hilarious evidence of some rather unusual neighborhood "goings-on" came. But after rapidly succeeding outbursts, I could sit there no longer; as friend

teams mixed with all four, the fun is there in any case. Though the official game is played with 12 persons on a side outdoors, or six indoors, volleyball is still volley ball whether there is only one member to a team or 15.

The rules of the game are simple and have scarcely changed since the game was introduced. The possibility of disputes during contests is at the lowest minimum. The court calls for a place from 80 to 90 feet long and from 20 to 40 feet wide, but there could still be volleyball, were the available space even smaller. A net, a tennis net most generally, is stretched across as in tennis, except that the top of the net is supposed to be eight feet from the ground. Volley ball is thus somewhat like tennis, that is, as to grounds and net. Nevertheless, it occupies a position which



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

My "comfy" slipper went high and true above the net

Brown would have said, "it was too much!"

There they were, on the vacant part of Mr. Nelson's garden, some of them springing into the air, others ready to spring and jiggling about in a fashion quite diverting, to say the least. Now of course had they been boys, the scene before me would not have been so unusual—excepting for the fact that I had never seen this kind of a ball game before. But they were not boys. My astonishment was drawing me over the fence and toward the spot because there were my neighbors, my respectable neighbors, both men and women, of long experience in dignified business and exalted professions, going through antics of which I had not even imagined them to be capable. What is more, the game, whatever it was, apparently did not require a set uniform, for one neighbor was in basket-ball togs of college days, another was in white flannels and white shoes, two or three wore old clothes, free of collars and ties; two of the women players were in former gymnasium suits, the truck farmer from the foot of the hill was in his overalls, and, oh yes, there were two or three boys in the game, but they had come as they were, for boys are supposed to be ready for anything.

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BORDER MEXICO

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

After a scramble with the baggage inspection, where there was a line of men besieging you to let them help handle your baggage, we took a breath and walked to the train platform.

"Ah—wanted to know why I didn't use the second-class passes which the government sent me? Come! I will show you!" Our friend had been a colonel, and the governor of a central state in Mexico during the Diaz régime, and had had to flee during the revolution. Now he was returning with his family, and an entire new farm equipment. Anything he had to show was interesting; we followed him eagerly, to the other side of the station. There, lined up on double tracks, were dozens of box cars. We looked inside of several. They were entirely empty, except that in the center of each was a great round pile of ashes. He refused to explain them, however, and we followed him back to the platforms on the shady side.

Hundreds of people were sitting about on the ground. At first there seemed no arrangement, but gradually the crowd resolved itself into groups. Each one was a family. In the center sat the mother, holding the baby, and perhaps the next youngest, and leaning against the family's entire possessions, personal and household, which were tied up in a piece of canvas, an old blanket, or a battered box. The other children swarmed about and over her. All were dressed in ragged, faded clothes, much the style to which we are accustomed, as this was a border town, but the mother always had a black shawl to cover her head, and also the baby. If the family was slightly affluent, a chicken was tied by the leg to the baggage. Very few of the women talked back and forth, but all the men lolled together talking. They also were dressed in more or less American style, except that often they were barefoot—as were all the children—and wore large hats.

Suddenly several of the box cars were rolled alongside the platform. "Now you see!" said the Colonel. And we saw. To an infant the crowd rose, clutched its baggage, and shrieking, each mother to her children, the children to the mother, and the father to all of them, tried to enter the cars. In an incredible time the cars were filled, and the unlucky ones went back to settle themselves until the next day. Those who had managed to get inside the cars settled themselves much as they had been in the station, the points of chief favor being near the doors, which were open when the car was stationary—there were no windows, of course, and this was July—or near the pile of ashes in the center, on which, we discovered, they would do their cooking on the trip ahead of them—seven or eight days. And there they sat—or rather bounced, on the wooden floor. . . . This was second-class. They also were returning to their old homes.

At about 2:30 the train, which was scheduled to leave at 12, slowly pulled out, and we settled ourselves at the windows.

Within the first hundred miles we discovered why the railroad company was using box-cars for second-class coaches. The revolution had raged along this, one of the main railway lines of the country. In places, hundreds of cars of all kinds were piled up, half-broken or burned. Turned-up track was strewn along the line, or piled up, like wrecked cars. Stations were demolished—everywhere was desolation fitting to the desert through which we were passing. However, the work of reconstruction had begun—in many places new stations were being erected, and we were told that the cars, also, were to be salvaged.

The desert was reflected in the villages and people we passed. Houses were bleak, adobe boxes, built on narrow streets, indistinguishable from the country around, except for the houses. There were no trees, few wells, few gardens. Herds of goats wandered about, and a few burros. Almost the entire income of this region is derived from sale of food and odds and ends to the passengers of the two trains that pass through daily. The train stops at each station for at least 10 minutes, and at meal times for 40 minutes or an hour. All is confusion. All the inhabitants of the village are at the station, trying to sell, showing the passengers who descend from the train, besieging those who do not, swarming into the box cars. They sell water for 5 cents a glass; a pop-bottle full of watered milk for 25 cents; tortillas, the bread of Mexico, made like pancakes, but of cornmeal; fruits—mangoes, apricots, bananas, figs, avocados, and sometimes pears, watermelons and cantaloupes—buns with sugar; and sandwiches made of a large tortilla. They also have drawn-work handkerchiefs and napkins, and odd toys made of twigs and feathers—jumping jacks and cavalliers. Everything is carried on large flat trays, which the women support on their heads—over their necks, unless they have abandoned their huge hats for the moment. The costumes altered very soon after leaving the border—the men wearing white, pajama-like suits, and the women substituting red skirts or pink

In these days, many gypsies go into houses during the winter months, often into derelict cottages that your true-born Briton refuses to rent, not so the gypsies of Beaulieu Heath. They have no wish to live under a roof, and despise the half-gypsy and his ways. It is need of money, not choice, which takes them into the forest villages at all—Wisdom in Brockenhurst, selling basons, Addon tinkering pots and kettles round Boldre; Sabina's daughter Prudence with clothepegs, or picking strawberries during the season in the market gardens round Southampton. Micah is at home anywhere that there is a horse. New Forest ponies, a breed of hardy rough little beasts, are like lambs with Micah; he is a horse-clipper, horse trainer, a haunter of fairs and markets.

"We have no king of the Romanies in England now," says Paradise very regretfully, "but they say that across the sea the Romans choose a great queen, the richest and the finest chal (woman) in the tents. She gives justice and makes laws, and rules the people well."

HEYDT BAKERY SAINT LOUIS
AMERICAN BAKERY CO.

HOLLAND'S SEA CONQUEST

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

"Peace hath her victories . . ." is a phrase so often used as to make little impression when it is heard, and yet it rises naturally to the lips when the Dutch fight with the encroaching sea. One of the chief causes of all modern wars has been land hunger: the need to find room for an ever-growing population, not what is true of Germany, of France, of England, the less true of those smaller countries who, like Holland, do not occupy so much of the world's face nor contain so great a population for which to provide living room."

It is a noble thought that without armaments, without aggression, without interfering with the welfare of one human being, Holland is able at the moment to look forward to the addition of about one-sixteenth of her area to her present possessions. It is from the sea that the new land will come, from the sea which has also its victories as when some of the fairest fields of South Holland disappeared under the waves on St. Elizabeth's Day, 1421; and earlier than this the Zuyder Zee itself was formed out of rich Dutch agricultural land by the breaking down of the dykes.

For long nothing but a project, Holland is now preparing the recapture of this lost piece of her territory; 49,000 acres is the prize. Mr. Rayner, the Dutch journalist, likens the scheme for reclaiming the Zuyder Zee to the channel tunnel scheme; as early as 1848 there was talk of it, plans were published and a society formed to carry out the necessary research; but it was not until 1918 that the Dutch Parliament passed a bill enabling the plans to be carried out. Exigencies of the war and similar causes delayed the actual commencement of operations until July, 1919, but they have now proceeded a considerable way. The plan chosen is not the most ambitious suggested but it leaves room for supplementary labor in future years. The land to be reclaimed is entirely composed of fertile clay, sandy parts are to remain submerged but in such a way as to make possible the gradual deposit of a surface of fertile soil upon them. The engineering feat will turn the Zuyder Zee into four agricultural districts and a fresh water lake, the Ysselmeer, with machinery for regulating its surface by sluices.

In order to cut off the Zuyder Zee from the North Sea an afsluidje or dyke of 18 miles in length will be constructed. It is calculated that this achievement will necessitate six years' labor and perhaps more. It will stretch from the mainland of Holland to the island of Wieringen and from thence it will continue in an east-north-east direction as far as Piaam in the Frisian coast. Basalt roadways will form the base of the future constructive work, covering the bottom of the sea through the whole length of the future causeway; upon this rectangular boxes of concrete 150 feet long and 15 feet high and wide will be placed at regular intervals with a deposit of sand and clay in the gaps; the whole will

CHIEF OF MINERS OPPOSES RADICALS

John L. Lewis, Addressing Convention of Mine Workers, Urges Obedience to Law and Pledges Voluntarily Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS. Indiana—Presidents of 27 districts of the United Mine Workers of America, with one exception, were named members of the miners' wage scale committee by John L. Lewis, president of the Mine Workers, at the biennial convention of the union, which opened here yesterday with 1500 delegates attending. Benjamin Farrington of Seattle, Washington, president of District 10, was not named on the committee.

Responding to addresses of welcome by W. T. McCray, Governor of Indiana, and Mayor Jewett of this city, Mr. Lewis condemned the treatment accorded miners in the strike districts of West Virginia and the practices of the Baldwin-Felts mine guards.

In the course of his biennial report, Mr. Lewis scored the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations, as well as radical members of his own organization. He urged the union to accept a wage cut, and recommended that a resolution be adopted requesting Congress to enact the provisions of the Fordney bill placing an import tariff on Mexican fuel oil.

He also called to the attention of the delegates the refusal of certain local and district organizations of the union to comply with the orders of the international organization.

Nationalization Opposed

Nationalization of mines, Mr. Lewis said, is practically an impossibility, because the title to the coal seams is vested in the states, and regulatory statutes may not be enacted by the Congress.

He emphatically denounced the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations law and recommended that proper legal proceedings be started to make a full test of its constitutionality.

"The provisions of the present wage agreement must be carried out in their entirety until the date of its expiration, March 31, 1922," Mr. Lewis said. "This policy was enunciated after due consideration of the responsibilities which it entailed, and with a full appreciation of the existing situation in the mining industry. The present basic agreement to which the miners and operators are parties was predicated on the award of the butuminous coal field, functioning under governmental authority, with a defined period of existence. It would have been folly to permit modification of its provisions. Our people were employed only on an average of approximately two days a week, and found it extremely difficult to provide themselves with food and other necessities. Under such conditions, it was unreasonable to believe that to reduce further their wages would be an action predicated on equity or wise policy."

Mr. Lewis said demands for wage reductions have been filed by the operators in Pennsylvania, Washington, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas and Missouri, but, he said, the miners have refused these demands.

Government Ownership Problems

Referring to nationalization of coal mines, Mr. Lewis said:

"It has long been the conviction of our members that some form of government ownership or defined regulation must come to pass before certain of the evils afflicting the mining industry can be eliminated. We have consulted eminent authority, and find that federal regulation, to bring about either government ownership or government regulation of the mines is practically an impossibility under our present federal Constitution."

He referred to the refusal of the officials of district No. 12 (Illinois) to comply with a decision of the International Executive Board requiring the officials to give an itemized accounting of \$27,000 which they spent in a "wild cat" strike in Illinois 10 years ago. The refusal, he said, was a violation of the laws of the organization.

"This is a most serious position for a district organization to take," said Mr. Lewis; "any such action, if permitted to go unrebuked, would menace the perpetuity of our union and lead to an intolerable condition."

Regulation in Kansas

He pointed specifically to the cases in Kansas, in which Alexander Howat, district president, has continually defied the International organization and refused to obey its orders, and he spoke of two strikes that were in violation of the agreements between the Kansas miners and operators. The International executive board, he said, had in such case directed Mr. Howat to order the men back to work, but he had not complied with this order in either case.

He spoke at length in regard to the recent Alabama strikes, and criticized the action at that time of Robert H. Harlin of Washington, and Frank Farrington of the Illinois miners. He said the miners were "treacherously knifed in the back by the vicious, false propaganda which certain scheming politicians in our organization sent into this State."

Mr. Lewis discussed at length the recent strike and other troubles in the Mingo County district of West Virginia.

"We sincerely hope," he said, "that the work of the equatorial commission will be instrumental in laying bare the horrors of that field, and in paving the way for the recognition of the rights of the mine workers who desire to become members of the United

Mine Workers of America. Industrial peace will never come to this section until the miners of that field are accorded the same privileges and opportunities as exist in the organized sections of America, and which are their rightful heritage."

Mr. Lewis to Be a Delegate

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who was named a delegate to attend the unemployment conference in Washington next week, announced yesterday that he would accept the appointment, but that it probably would be necessary for him to name a substitute, who would represent the miners.

SHIPPING DISPOSAL PROBLEM OF BOARD

New York Conference to Decide on Preferential Rates for American Vessels and on Reconditioning of Leviathan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The principal purpose of our visit to New York at this time is to consult with shipping men in regard to Section 28 of the Shipping Act providing for preferential rates on American vessels," said Albert D. Laske, chairman of the Shipping Board, in a public statement yesterday to newspaper representatives.

"Many letters have been received by the board from people having differing views, and my associates, J. B. Small, W. E. Love, A. J. Frey and W. H. Powell, are interviewing them today. We are now considering whether hearings shall be held to determine what action shall be taken by the board, alone or in conjunction with the Interstate Commerce Commission, to determine what rates shall be put into effect.

"We inherited no scientific study of the effect of Section 28, or of Section 34, the so-called triangle rate, and most of our time is being devoted to their study. President Harding has asked for a brief on what can be done, so as to take it up with the Cabinet. These sections are not merely a question of the use of American business generally. It is not only the intention, but it is the solemn mandate and duty of the Shipping Board to operate under every section of the Jones act, as soon as arrangements can be made.

"In regard to the affairs of the steamships formerly operated by the United States Mail, I have been in consultation today with the present operators and they are to attend a conference at Washington on Friday, with the members of the United States Shipping Board. After that meeting, we expect to be able to determine the question whether and how they shall be advertised for sale, either individually or together. We may possibly ask for bids both ways.

"In regard to the Leviathan, the Shipping Board would like to recondition the ship, but cannot do so under the present appropriation from Congress, according to present prospects. Whether we recondition it or not, the ultimate destination of the vessel has not been as yet determined. I am also in consultation with the men who proposed the Hudson bridge of boats, to see if they want the wooden ships now in the hands of the Shipping Board."

RATES ON WESTERN VEGETABLES REDUCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Decision of the transcontinental railroads to reduce rates on vegetables from California and other Pacific coast territory points to the territory between the Rocky Mountains and Chicago and the Mississippi River was announced yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The reductions will substitute a 15 per cent increase over the rates in effect on August 25, 1920, for the 33 1/3 per cent increase which went into effect on August 26, 1920, "thus removing more than half of the increase made at that time," the commission said.

"A large volume of movement takes place annually under the rates to be reduced," the commission added. "And it is hoped the reductions will materially assist growers and shippers of western vegetables."

The decision to make the reductions was reached, the commission said, after a conference between representatives of the transcontinental carriers, the western vegetable shippers and the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was indicated that the commission will authorize the reductions to be put into effect in less than the usual 30 days' notice.

UNEMPLOYMENT AID BUREAU KEPT BUSY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—More than 300 unemployed men made application for jobs when the new Municipal Aid Bureau was officially opened on Monday by Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Welfare. At the offices of the bureau one floor is devoted to unskilled labor, while clerks and skilled labor are looked after on a second. In addition, a special office on another floor will take care of women who apply. Registration will be restricted to those who have been in New York for a year, in order to prevent the influx of the unemployed of other cities.

Invitations have been sent by the government to representatives of chambers of commerce and other civic and commercial organizations for a conference at City Hall tomorrow afternoon on the proposed Business Revival Week.

ALASKA RELIES ON NATIVE-BORN WHITE

Decrease in Population Due to the Departure of Gold Seekers Leaves Problems of the Future to the Permanent Settlers

A previous article dealing with E. A. Sherman's statement on conditions in Alaska was published in the issue of this newspaper for September 23.

II

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—E. A. Sherman, associate forester of the United States, supplementing his statement as to conditions in Alaska, discussed the relation of the present population of the Territory to the industrial problems to be faced. He said:

"The population of Alaska today is of a much more permanent character than its population was in 1910. In fact, I feel safe in saying that 90 per cent of Alaska's loss in population during the past 10 years was the loss of a population which never could have been considered permanent and never so considered itself. In 1910 a great proportion of the white population were not Alaskans, but were residents of the States in Alaska temporarily, many of them hoping to make a stake in a few months and return to their real homes. When such people leave the Territory they should not really be counted as a population loss. Today the population is much more stable. Along the line of the government railroad there are now a considerable number of settlers, but aside from that I feel that the population of Alaska may be construed as substantially permanent.

Many letters have been received by the board from people having differing views, and my associates, J. B. Small, W. E. Love, A. J. Frey and W. H. Powell, are interviewing them today. We are now considering whether hearings shall be held to determine what action shall be taken by the board, alone or in conjunction with the Interstate Commerce Commission, to determine what rates shall be put into effect.

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"No, I am not worried about the future of Alaska, and neither is the resident Alaskan. Of course, we would all like to see it grow more rapidly and prosper more materially, but it is my observation that the substantial thinking people of the Territory are not in favor of any boom or artificial commercial stimulus not founded on a permanent economic basis. They realize that to a large extent the future of Alaska depends upon the native-born white. A man from the States does not become a real Alaskan in a single month, or in a single year. It takes time, and the best Alaskans will be those who are born and raised there, a race that is attached to the country and to the soil, and owes its undivided allegiance.

"Indians" Like Eskimos

"The Indian population of Alaska is, in its way, as interesting as the white population. The census returns report an Indian population of 26,421 in 1920, as compared to 25,331 in 1910. The word "Indian" in this case is largely a misnomer. The autochthonous population to the north is, in fact, an Eskimo population. The so-called "Indians" along the coast differ very markedly from the North American aborigines who figures so prominently in our colonial history. Upon first glance at an Alaskan Indian you are immediately impressed with the fact that this man is in fact an Asiatic, and that in his veins probably runs a mixed strain contributed to during past ages by the blood of Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Koreans, and Malays. This shows in his physiognomy, in some of his drawings and tribal customs, in his facility at carving ivory, and in his habits and industry. Compared with the white, the Alaskan "Indian" is not an ambitious worker, but compared with the Indians of the States he is a veritable whirlwind. As a matter of fact, about all the coast Indian of Alaska seems to need in order to civilize him is a job and an opportunity to go to school. I know of no more convincing proof of this than that which is furnished by the case of the village of Kasas.

"There are two Kasas, Old Kasas and New Kasas. Dr. S. Hall Young, the rector of Alaskan missionaries, has told me that he visited old Chief Skowl at his home in Old Kasas in 1880. At that time the village had a population of about 250 people. It consisted of a row of houses facing the beach, with back of it another row of less pretentious dwellings. These houses were built of massive timbers according to a singular style of architecture peculiar to their tribe, with an imposing row of mighty totems standing in front of the houses and marking the line of the street.

Village Desolated Today

Today, Old Kasas is desolate; a jungle stands on the site of the village; the roofs of the houses have fallen in, and flourishing spruce trees rooted in the earthen floor have risen

above the crumbling walls and wave their graceful arms over the desolate scene. Not a native lives in Old Kasas today, but the massive buildings and towering totems were so impressive that the Federal government has established it as a national monument to preserve these works from vandalism.

"Thirty or 40 miles away is the site of New Kasas, where a modern salmon cannery has been established. The opportunity for employment in the cannery by the natives has built a village here with a population of 125 people. The architecture, the totem poles, burial grounds and the other peculiar customs which Dr. Young found at Old Kasas as part of their tribal life in 1880, are now only a memory. The opportunity for gainful employment has turned the Indian's attention to the industrial pursuits of the white man. He has adopted his customs and habits, is learning his language and attending his schools. This part of the race problem in Alaska will be comparatively simple. An opportunity is all that the native seems to require in order to become an industrial producer. Unquestionably he will prove an important instrument in the hands of those who lead in the economic development of the resources of the territory."

AGRICULTURAL AID PROGRAM OUTLINED

Result of Inquiry by Special Commission of Congress Shows Need of Industrial and Economic Changes in Systems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As a result of its investigation to determine the factors in the recent crisis in agriculture, a constructive program has been mapped out by the joint commission of agricultural inquiry. The commission has decided upon certain definite changes in the present system which must be embodied in a new program aiming toward future agricultural development. That agriculture today, measured by the relative purchasing power of the products of the farm, is worse off than it has been for 30 years, is alleged in many quarters. From various sources, from farmers who have come from western grain districts and ranches, from New York financiers, and from farm organizations, the commission has collected what it believes to be the most valuable and constructive ideas prior to re-export or importation in the United States. No valid objection to this measure has ever been brought forward."

Foreign trade zones are one essential part of any well rounded plan of American foreign trade. They are designed to permit the trans-shipment or mixing of imported merchandise without cumbersome customs procedure prior to re-export or importation in the United States. No valid objection to this measure has ever been brought forward."

Under the head of completed legislation Mr. Le Roy lists the Immigration Act, cable landings license, emergency tariff, the Edge Law, the act empowering the War Finance Corporation to aid producers or dealers in staple agricultural products of the United States in carrying such products until sold, an extension of dye and chemical control under emergency tariff act.

Under pending legislation Mr. Le Roy mentions revenue taxation establishing a new class of foreign traders and foreign trade corporations, passed by the House of Representatives and now before the Senate Finance Committee with favorable prospects of enactment; the China Trade Bill, providing for federal incorporation of American controlled companies in China, passed by the House; also the proposed tariff, foreign trade zones and marine insurance.

Needs Pointed Out

"There should be an expansion of the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture, particularly along the lines of the procurement of live-stock statistics. Such statistics are essential, not only to an agricultural program, but to the correlation of agriculture with the agencies of manufacture and distribution. With the development of agricultural statistics there should be a further standardization of agricultural products and contamination.

"The affirmative recognition of the right of the farmer to organize his selling power and to combine for the purpose of assorting, grading, marketing and processing his products, is essential to the growth of economic farm organizations.

"Such a program would provide for legislation which will give the farmer just as good credit facilities as any man has, and facilities adapted to his turnover and his ability to pay from the returns of the farm. It should contemplate a national warehouse system, in which the moral, fiscal and other hazards are fully insured, and under which the farmer can finance the carrying of his own crop if he so desires.

Prices and Price Levels

"Such a program must look to the establishment of price levels representing a fair degree of equality of purchasing power between agricultural products and other commodities, and economic awards in agriculture equivalent to the property and labor returns in other industries.

"It must include provisions for an expanded and coordinated program of practical, scientific investigation, through state and national departments of agriculture and through agricultural colleges and universities, directed toward reducing the hazards of soil and climatic and weather conditions. It should include the extension of instruction in the engineering and economics of agriculture in the public schools.

"Better wholesale terminal facilities at primary markets, and more thorough knowledge and organization of distributive agencies and facilities are essential to carrying out any constructive agricultural program.

"Finally, such a program of agricultural development should be directed toward greater social and community satisfactions, including roads to markets, more convenient and representative local marketing facilities, and improved social and community facilities."

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FAVORED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The United Association of Plumbers and Allied Trades, now in convention here, unanimously adopted yesterday a resolution for an international eight-hour day with a half-holiday on Saturday.

EXPORTERS WANT LEGISLATIVE AID

National Foreign Trade Council Calls Attention to Interest of Congress in the Markets Abroad and Asks New Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The increasing interest of Congress in foreign trade is indicated by the amount of foreign trade legislation already completed or still pending before Congress, according to the National Foreign Trade Council, which has prepared a summary of these activities.

"While Congress has completed some constructive legislation with regard to Edge Law corporations, cable landings and agricultural exports, said E. A. Le Roy Jr., acting secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council in discussing this summary, "and while we are very hopeful of some far-sighted tax relief for Americans doing business at a competitive disadvantage in foreign countries, it cannot be regretted that the China Trade Bill and the Foreign Trade Zone measure are not nearer to completion."

Americans interested in China have stated without reservation that federal incorporation and tax exemption for American firms organized to do business in China is absolutely essential to secure the full participation of Chinese capital. The great possibility of cooperative work in developing Chinese resources makes further delay of the China trade bill difficult to explain.

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Teaching is coming back into favor," said Mr. Tobin. "I venture to say that there are 10,000 former teachers from schools in Chicago, Cook County, and in various parts of the country now employed in Chicago business fields. Many of them will return to the schoolroom; many have returned already. The reason for this is that business life has lost some of the attractions that it had as compared with teaching during the war and immediately after. Moreover, teachers' salaries went up, and they look good to the person qualified to teach."

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RAILROAD TRUST CERTIFICATES SOLD

War Finance Corporation Making Headway in Selling Bonds for Equipment While Controversy Delays the Funding Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While industries are renewing their demands upon the Senate for speedy action on the railroad funding bill in view of the inability of the carriers to meet all their outstanding financial obligations, the War Finance Corporation, on its own initiative, is making steady headway in the sale of railroad equipment trust certificates.

To date these sales now aggregate \$32,154,100, the Director-General of Railroads announced yesterday, the latest block of certificates sold having amounted to \$5,474,500. While this is hardly a drop in the bucket as yet, toward the total of \$500,000,000, it is nevertheless an encouraging sign.

Acting under authority given in the transportation act, the War Finance Corporation, which is handling the issue of the certificates, will be able to keep a small but steady flow of securities on the open market, thereby returning to a considerable degree the embarrassment which delay in the funding bill is causing the railroads.

Filibrium Is Possible

While Administration leaders are endeavoring to remove some of the obstacles that lie in the path of the railroad bill, the situation in the Senate is one that will probably bring about further delay. Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, has declared war against the measure, and for this reason Republican leaders are apprehensive of a filibuster.

Industry will feel some slight relief from the gradual sale of the securities which is now being conducted, but business men are clamoring loudly for definite and final action by the Senate on the Winslow-Townsend bill. The railroads owe large amounts to iron and steel concerns, railway supply houses, lumber companies, cement manufacturers, and many other allied concerns, all of which are adversely affected by the continued delay of legislation.

According to J. D. A. Morrow, vice-president of the National Coal Association, the coal industry is directly involved by any delay in the passage of this act. "For one thing," said Mr. Morrow, "the railroads are producers of coal, large sums being due fuel supplies. On the other side of the information there is fair evidence by the National Coal Association that these outstanding debts may probably aggregate \$100,000,000, and may reach \$200,000,000. Of course the financial condition of the coal industry will be improved if the railroads are in condition to pay those outstanding obligations."

Significant of Once Importance to the Resumption of Business Prosperity in the United States is the statement of the situation by Mr. Morrow pointing out that every student of the situation, Eugene Meyer, director of the War Finance Corporation, recently stated that the enactment of the bill and the settlement of accounts with the railroads in the manner provided would make possible the immediate reemployment of at least 1,000,000 men who are now idle. This fact alone, Mr. Morrow contends, is sufficient to justify the assertion that prosperity waits upon the passage of the railroad funding act.

But there is a large element in the Senate who take the other side of the question. They contend that the bill, which Administration leaders hold involves no obligation on the part of the government, is nothing more or less than a tax on the carriers. What they fear most of all is that this bill, which they contend is merely a gift of \$500,000,000 in disguise, will be followed up in another year by a similar gift from the Administration in behalf of the carriers. Senator La Follette and others take the position that it would do more than any other act of Congress to encourage what he denounces as reckless and willful extravagance in the financial management of the roads.

MOTOR BUSSES TO DISPLACE ELECTRICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Farmers who occupy lands in the Belle Fourche, South Dakota, government irrigation district, report that they have reaped good harvests of all kinds of crops this year.

Sugar beets did especially well this season, and those who planted them will receive a large sum per acre.

Reports are to the effect that prospects for the establishment of a branch refinery of a large sugar refining company in the irrigated district are excellent, and the residents of the Belle Fourche district are anxious that work on the sugar refinery be started this fall.

ALIEN EDUCATION INSISTED UPON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Registration of more than 800 aliens between the ages of 16 and 35 years, who are not able to read and write the English language at the standard of the fifth grade of the public schools, took place recently. The foreigners were required to pay a tuition fee of \$10 entitling them to attend the Americanization classes conducted in the public schools during the school year. The action is required under the state school laws.

Leavenworth, 40 miles. The company found that operating a steam train was unprofitable, but the experience of five months shows the motor bus operation to be profitable. The bus will carry 40 people, and a trailer may be attached to carry 60 more.

Kansas railroads have used large motor cars for passenger traffic on branch lines for several years. These cars are much heavier than the buses in use on the Leavenworth & Topeka, or those to be used on the Manhattan interurban.

UNIFORM BUILDING ACTIVITIES SOUGHT

Report on Seasonal Labor by Boston Building Congress Indicating Opportunities for a Reduction of the Waste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—While much of the effect of the seasons on building construction is inevitable, certain elements helping to create peaks of employment are subject to adjustment, says the Boston Building Congress, in a report on seasonal labor in the building industry.

"These," says the report, "in the last analysis are controlled by the owner who dictates when he will build, or rebuild, or do the large amount of repair and maintenance work required by existing buildings."

The congress, which is composed of representatives of all the various elements entering the building industry, has prepared a number of charts showing the times of the greatest activity in the industries employed. They indicate that in a normal year there is about enough work in total to keep 75 per cent of the men steadily employed, or, in other words, says the report, all the men in the industry are, on an average, idle for about 25 per cent of the time, or three months each year.

"We believe," says the report, "that no one in the industry has, in the past, given any serious consideration to the question of the high and low peaks of employment in the various trades with a view to stabilizing employment throughout the year and so reducing one of the large elements of waste in the industry. Weather, economy of construction, lease terminations, and other considerations important in each case, will in many instances control the time within which the work must be done, but we believe that a thoughtful study by owners of their maintenance and repair work will suggest possible rearrangement of many items of work so as to remove them from the high peak period and place them in the period of general unemployment with a very definite benefit to the owner as well as to labor and the industry as a whole."

"As a Labor leader has aptly said, 'men are paid by the hour but they live by the year.' They must be paid enough in the nine months they work to support them during the three months they are idle. A few men appear to have recourse to other occupations in their periods of idleness in their principal trade. Those who have opportunity to know, state that only a small percentage of the men do so. This being the case, the industry may be said to give its men three months' vacation with pay. On the basis of 36,000 men this means that the equivalent of 9,000 men are idle all the time but paid a living wage. They include mechanics and common laborers and their average living wage cannot be exactly determined. Assuming it to be \$1200 a year we find this unemployment costs the owners of property \$10,800,000 annually. It seems worth while studying this problem therefore to see if this element of waste can be reduced, even if much of it must be accepted as inevitable.

"We believe that if owners will give the problem the study it deserves they will find many opportunities to improve conditions. Architects, engineers, and contractors also are urged to study their problems with a view to advising owners on procedure that will so far as possible tend to take advantage of the opportunities for better service offered by the low-peaks periods of employment."

ALL CROPS SHOW GOOD HARVEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The United States is said to have become the chief rice producing country of the Occident, rice production having increased 400 per cent since 1900, although about nine-tenths of the world's rice crop is still grown in the Orient.

According to present indications, the National City Bank says, 1921 rice exports from the United States will be larger than in any preceding year, amounting approximately to 650,000,000 pounds, as against 392,000,000 in 1920, 183,000,000 in 1918, 63,000,000 in 1915, and 28,000,000 in the year immediately preceding the war, thus producing about 25 times as much as in 1913.

Shipments to Porto Rico and Hawaii are expected to approximate 150,000,000 pounds, bringing the grand total of American rice exports this year up to 800,000,000 pounds, or about 40 per cent of the 1920 crop, despite the fact that export prices of rice in July, 1921, were only about 3 cents a pound as against 10 cents in July, 1920.

Domestic rice production increased from 10,000,000 bushels in 1900 to 25,000,000 in 1910 and 52,000,000 in 1920, while the farm value increased from \$7,000,000 in 1900 to \$110,000,000 in 1919, the last year for which figures are available.

The 205,000,000 pounds of rice exported in 1920 went to Cuba, Greece, Belgium, France, Canada, Argentina, Germany, Chile and the Dutch East Indies.

APPEAL FILED IN COOPERATIVE CASE

Lawyers for Society Ask Review and Revision of Findings Hearing Will Proceed, as Ordered by Judge Evans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—An appeal from the decision of Judge E. A. Evans of the United States Court of Appeals sitting in the District Court, in which he held that a "common law trust" such as the Cooperative Society of America, is not exempt from the jurisdiction of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, was filed by attorneys for the society in the Circuit Court of Appeals here yesterday. They ask a review and revision of his findings.

By this move the trustees of the society, Harrison Parker, John Coe, and N. A. Hawes, hoped to stop facts being brought out at the hearing before C. B. Morrison, federal master in chancery, pending disposal of the appeal, but the chancellor ruled that the hearing must proceed, as ordered by Judge Evans.

Master Morrison also overruled the objection offered on Monday against putting Gustav Kopp, president of the Great Western Securities Company, stock selling subsidiary of the Society, on the witness stand. It was asserted by H. H. Blum, attorney, that large sums of money have been diverted from the Society through this subsidiary.

The point being appealed by the Society is the ruling of Judge Evans that the Society was a concern that could be declared bankrupt. This ruling contradicted assertions made by the Society in its advertising and broke one of the bulwarks which its attorneys fought stubbornly to defend before Judge Evans.

An intermission in the hearing before Master Morrison was taken yesterday until Friday, to give Mr. Blum time to answer the appeal. The master reaffirmed his conviction that the doors must be opened wide for the attorneys to make any revelations they desire.

Frequent objections were offered by the defendants to documents introduced on the claim that they had no bearing on the alleged act of bankruptcy, but were concerned with matters already adjudicated in other courts and irrelevant to the petition. They alleged the suit was not legitimate, that the lawyers had solicited their clients, that the clients were not financing the suit and asserted the business of the society was entitled to protection from such attacks.

"This is the fifth receivership attack made against the society," declared H. F. Williams. "The strongest enterprise that ever existed could not stand up forever against such constant harassment. None of the previous attacks succeeded. The society is solvent, owns valuable property, operates 190 retail grocery stores, the largest wholesale grocery house in the city by all odds, owns an insurance company, and has established a bank in the Loop.

"In spite of this fact, the society is not able to buy a dollar's worth of goods on credit, because of this suit. And yet it does not owe a cent to any commercial creditor. It pays cash for everything. We believe Harrison Parker is honest and able, and is a man of tremendous energy."

COURT ASKS DECISION IN DISPUTED ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Algeron Lee, Socialist, whose contest for the position of alderman has been pending for more than a year, obtained a peremptory writ of mandamus from Justice Isidor Wasservogel on Monday, directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Board of Aldermen to hold a meeting of the committee to decide finally the contest between Mr. Lee and the incumbent, Morris Grubard, Tammany Democrat, and to report its findings to the court within 30 days, so that in the event that Mr. Lee is victorious, he will be able to take his seat before the term of office expires.

FEDERAL AID CALLED BRIBE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana—Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, told Montanans bankers at their annual convention here that "federal aid, generally speaking, is a bribe offered to state governments to surrender their own proper functions. The result is not only duplication of effort, but a gradual breaking down of local self-government in America. Whatever tends to atrophy self-government weakens the Republic."

He declared that taxes, supporting needless activities, have reached the point where "private initiative is discouraged and where enterprise in some cases is halted." He advocated sweeping reductions in the cost of government.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against a stamp tax on bank checks. Employment of an income tax expert to assist patrons of Montana banks in making their returns was approved by the delegates.

AMERICA FOREMOST RICE GROWER IN WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

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The 205,000,000 pounds of rice exported in 1920 went to Cuba, Greece,

India. The 400 per cent increase in rice production since 1900 is attributed to the American system of producing it in a manner permitting the use of American farm machinery. It was found that land in various southern sections of the country could be prepared by the usual agricultural machinery for rice growing and then flooded in order to give the rice the wet land necessary for its development, then later drained in order that ordinary reaping and threshing machines may be used for harvesting the crop. The American product now is estimated at nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds of hulled rice per year.

MR. BRYAN TALKS ON FARMER NEEDS

Justice to the Producer Declared Lost Under Present System—Some Remedies Are Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—"The farmer's condition is worse today than it has been in 30 years, first because the fall in farm prices has been sudden, and secondly because other prices have not fallen with him," said William Jennings Bryan in a recent address here before a convention of the Interstate Farm Congress. He mentioned the partisan character of newspapers as a great hindrance to farmer justice, advocated elimination of unnecessary middlemen and reduction of rates, and warned of the necessity of preventing legislation from shifting the tax burden to the masses. Mr. Bryan's speech was in part as follows:

"What can be done? First, the farmers must stand united against the present effort to shift the burden of taxation from the privileged few to the masses. The obvious purpose of the revenue bill now under discussion in Congress is to relatively decrease the taxes of the rich and relatively increase the taxes of the poor.

"Second, the farmer must give attention to the middleman. Statistics will show that the middlemen have increased in number and in the percentage which they take as their profit. The farmer receives too small a profit or percentage of the price paid by the ultimate consumer. The middleman's toll is divided between excess freight rates, excessive commissions and excessive profits. Attention, therefore, must be given to railroad rates, to commissions and to the scale of profits.

"The question to be decided—and that the people alone can decide—is what legislation is necessary for the protection of society.

"The point is not clearly informed as to the real issues and as to the arguments pro and con. I see no hope except through the establishment of a national bulletin—not a newspaper but bulletin—under bipartisan control, which will furnish the three things needed. First, a clear presentation of the issues as they are stated by the two sides. Second, the comparison of the arguments as they are offered by the two sides in editorial space supplied to representatives of the various parties. Third, spaces for the presentation of the claims of candidates so that the candidate without wealth can have the same access to the public that the rich candidate has."

Concerning prohibition, Mr. Bryan told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that enforcement is progressing satisfactorily but that constant reinforcing legislation, such as the anti-beer bill, will be necessary to stop leaks and to prevent newly-conceived evasions.

Roll Door HOOSIER BEAUTY

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Members of the American Legion, Department of Hawaii, who held their annual convention recently at Hilo, adopted a resolution endorsing the Hawaii emergency labor resolution now pending in Congress which provides for legislation permitting the bringing in of a number of alien laborers, preferably Chinese, under proper restrictions, to relieve the labor shortage now existing in the islands which is hampering the sugar and pineapple industries.

"COAL CLAUSE" LEVY ATTACKED

Corporation Counsel for City of Boston Declares Charge Unnecessary and Applied in Discrimination at Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Abrogation of the "coal clause," under which the company adds on a surcharge based on power and current sold, and which was declared to be discriminatory applied, was asked by Arthur C. Hill, corporation counsel for the City of Boston, presenting the city's case yesterday before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission in the action of the City of Boston and other municipalities and individuals, against the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. Mr. Hill characterized the clause as "unnecessary and unwarranted," asserted that it is being collected from only three-quarters of the consumers to whom it should apply and declared that it constitutes an overcharge.

The case, in which the utility company is respondent as a result of petitions of the City of Boston and others, is concerned with reduction of rates and adjustments of contracts under which customers of the company are bound. For the prosecution of the city's case the Boston City Council appropriated \$50,000 to retain counsel and experts.

At the opening of his case Mr. Hill made immediate protest that one-quarter of the Edison Company customers logically subject to the coal clause are not paying it. He said that since its adoption the company has collected \$4,487,374.29 under the clause, but that it has not collected \$1,275,066.81 from customers responsible under the terms of the clause.

There are, then, Mr. Hill said, two results possible: If the clause is applied to all subject to it, it will increase the company's revenue between \$500,000 and \$600,000 annually; if it is abolished it will wipe out \$

SPANISH CABINET'S POLICY IS CHANGING

Tendency Appears to Be to Abandon Idea of Tranquillization of Moroccan Zone and to Attempt Merely to Dominate the Coast

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The new Ministry of Antonio Maura has held its first meeting, and it was very prolonged, lasting over two days. The sole business discussed was the Morocco question in its various aspects. Business enough was this. A ministerial statement was issued at the close of the meeting, but, further, a semi-official memorandum was made in some of the newspapers, which, in so far as it expresses Spanish policy in regard to the protectorate, is highly important and, as viewed by a large section of the community, grave. No decision is indicated, but it is clear that a tendency is being exerted to follow the line of policy already marked by Mr. Maura and to abandon the idea of complete tranquillization of the whole of the Spanish zone, merely attempting to dominate the coast and the places now held, erecting fortifications as necessary and accepting the control of the Maghreb in a fuller sense than it has hitherto been disposed to regard it. In a word, this announcement does something in the way of suggesting a backing down on the part of Spain, who in recent years has been following the same line as France in her zone, with the object of establishing control through "pacification" of the whole of the territory assigned in each case.

It is pointed out by critics of such a policy that in the long run this is bound to fail, since the trend of progress and the needs of civilization will necessitate the opening up of the whole of Morocco, and this can only be done with the energetic assistance and cooperation of a European power. If Spain fails to yield such assistance, the way will be open for questioning her justification in being there at all, and the case will be accentuated if France in the adjoining zone carries out her work in full. Of course there is no decision upon this matter of vital importance to the country as yet, and it is only the tendency of the Cabinet's thought that is indicated, while it is pointed out that Mr. Maura is clearly the most reactionary of all Spanish leaders in matters of this kind.

Spanish Zone in Morocco

The note issued by the Cabinet at the close of the meeting stated that the first deliberations of the new ministry had turned upon matters that concerned the Spanish zone in Morocco, "whose littoral ought to be regarded always and at all costs as an indispensable pledge of the independence and security of Spain." The gradual establishment of that protectorate made great progress during the command of the present High Commissioner, thanks to the very wise methods that had been adopted, and it would be continued without wavering, assisted by the lessons of experience, until the climax and termination of this political work was achieved, seconded and supported as it would be by the arms of the nation. In continuing it, overcoming resistance and conquering hostile oppositions, there must be adequate preparation for the setback, great and grievous, that had been suffered in the commandancy of Melilla.

The government in ceaseless association with the High Commissioner, exerted its utmost endeavor toward attaining that object in the shortest time. Its special concern would be the necessity and responsibility of discerning opportunities, of gathering together such elements as were needed by the executive command, of measuring the stages and ordering the advance, until the final design was achieved. In the fulfillment of these arduous obligations it would feel itself assured, as it would constantly need to be, by the confidence and the patriotic spirit of the Spanish people.

Confidence in High Commissioner

Although the aforesaid political and military affairs were so peremptory, the urgency, as had been recognized for some time, of giving attention to various great economic and financial matters was not minimized, and among them some were in the way of assured determination. Concerning these the government would ask for the deliberation and the vote of the Cortes, as soon as it would be practically possible to hold the sessions again. All these matters which engage the attention of the people and the government, although they occasioned divergences of view, were of common national interest, and so they ought to and would supersede so far as was in the power of the government those others in regard to which differences existed among the political parties. The Cabinet had decided unanimously to confirm its confidence in the High Commissioner.

That was the official statement. The semi-official addendum that was made to it stated that the government at this council had wished to fix immediately the line it was proposed to follow in Morocco, and therefore, even though many details that it needed for its consideration were wanting, it had proceeded to prepare the ministerial declaration. On the first day of the council Mr. Maura and Gonzales Honoria had thoroughly defined their attitudes on this great question, and on the second day Mr. de la Cierva addressed various facts from the Ministry of War. When the fighting material necessary for success had been accumulated in Melilla and the like object unceasing effort

would be made—they would proceed to the punishment of the tribes of the Levant.

After the statement continues: "The Protectorate regime, in the judgment of the new government, being something very different from what has been understood hitherto, such positions as are necessary will be established and fortified, the center of population will be placed in security, a strip of the littoral more or less wide will be occupied and will always be under the protection of the ships of the navy, but all this will be done as auxiliaries of the Maghreb, as ministers of the authority of the Khalifa. These points, which constitute a synthesis of the general idea of Mr. Maura and Gonzales Honoria, imply a profound change in the methods followed hitherto on African soil."

Along with this and as a necessary complement, which also signifies a transformation in procedure, it will be the government that in the future will determine what should be done in the Protectorate, being advised, of course, by the High Commissioner, but the latter will be in any case the mere executor of the designs of the government who will always set forth the directions. Thus the general commandants of Melilla and Larache will not be able to act except in conjunction with the High Commissioner, who in his turn will be limited—with such a margin for discretion as is included with the confidence reposed in the person who discharges that very high office—to put in practice the orders emanating from the government. The ministers unanimously rejected the resignation that had been submitted by General Berenguer on the constitution of the ministry, and reaffirmed their full confidence in him."

Conservative Organ's Views

Commenting upon the official statement the "Epoca," the chief Conservative organ, which is disposed to be friendly to the efforts of Mr. Maura at the present time, although it does not generally represent his views, says that the ministerial note responds to the thoughts of Mr. Maura in 1914, adjusted, as it would appear, to the circumstances of the moment. To dream of a purely military action for the exercise of the protectorate in Morocco would be contradictory to the very essence of the idea of protectorate; to dream of an action exclusively civil, pacific and tutelary, training the mind and evangelizing the spirit, would be to disregard realities and believe that the people of the Aiff were angels. The Moor was regardless of his interests. He might be suborned and he might be enticed, but upon the condition that the will that enticed him is stronger than his own.

Therefore the "Epoca" was glad to see that the government took its place in the sphere of realities, saying that the work it was setting out to accomplish was political, but was seconded and supported by arms. But upon the subject of the unity of action and the proposed direction of affairs from Madrid through the High Commissioner, the newspaper asks what governmental machinery is to be set up for this direction, pointing out that at the present time both the Ministry of War and the Foreign Ministry conduct the affairs of Morocco, or ought to conduct them, along with the departments that are subordinate to them. The time had come for a change in this system, and the paper advocates the establishment of a separate department. Upon the most serious matter, that of the proposed change of intention in regard to the development of the Protectorate, the journal is for the present significantly silent.

Opinions Conflicting

The unofficial statements are commended in a few quarters and severely condemned in others. It is pointed out that anyhow it would be preposterous that a matter of this kind, which in full reality absolutely and overwhelmingly determines the immediate and distant future of the nation, should be left to the decision or the influence of one man, and that one notoriously prejudiced in favor of the imitation of Spain, to small interests and her separation from European and world interests to the fullest extent possible.

Mr. Maura is a great Spaniard—"muy español" as they would say—and patriotic to the extreme, but because of his intensity, perhaps, and his traditional sentiments along with his advanced and reactionary conservatism he subconsciously or unconsciously clings to the ideas of old Spain and would reject the force of new circumstances, if he would. He opposed Mr. de la Cierva's national reconstruction scheme, because, he said, it cost too much. A man of enormous egotism, he forces his own way and views as far as possible, and now at once exerts them upon this supreme Morocco question. But it is too big for such treatment. No drastic decision could possibly be taken by this or any other government without consulting Parliament, and the probability is that the ministry will fall long before the question is properly determined.

It is a question in the first place for an absolutely representative national government and not a thin imitation of a concentration ministry as in the present case, and in the second place for Parliament and the people. Many believe that the whole political system must be subjected to upheaval and cleansing before this question is settled, and certainly that the political system at present is quite incompetent to deal with it, an incompetency which has been glaringly displayed by the petty machinations which have been in progress during these hours of intense trial and suffering.

Inaptitude of Politicians

It is also pointed out as a most remarkable circumstance illustrating the absolute inaptitude of the politicians and the political system in Spain at present that this reactionary disposition on the part of the government or its leading members coin-

cides with a new and most pronounced progressive tendency throughout the country. Spain has been stirred as never before by the Melilla disaster, and so far from there being a general call for the abandonment of the protectorate, as was at first apprehended, the country Spaniard has braced himself in a manner that is frankly surprising. He is recruiting well, sending soldiers to Morocco with a fine display of spirit, buying aeroplanes for the army and generally comporting himself with a real patriotic enthusiasm.

It is said that there are not half of the anti-Moroccans in the country that there were two months ago, yet it is at this time that the government, failing to note the change and take advantage of it, falls back, or wishes to do so. It is a very striking indictment. Even the politicians of the Left and the Extreme Left, who have always been enemies of the Morocco enterprise, are far less so now than before. A year ago many of them said "Withdraw!" but now, smarting under the sense of injured pride and great human and material loss, they say, "Go on!" But Mr. Maura would rather say, "Let us back down as much as possible."

Nobody is under any delusions about the result of such a policy if it were carried into effect, as is not believed possible. Spain would fall lower than she was after the Cuban war, and the effort of reawakening and reconstructing that has been gradually made in the last 20 years would be thrown away, and could never be resumed, for she would lose her place in the councils of the nations. This is a tremendous moment.

EXPEDITION WILL OPEN KARA SEA

Organizers Exploring Possibilities of Establishing Trade Route Between Britain and Siberia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—In the early days of August there sailed from Leith, the port of Edinburgh, an ice-breaking ship, named the *Alexandrina*, as part of an expedition to explore the possibilities of establishing a new trade route between Great Britain and Siberia by way of the Kara Sea. The expedition is organized by the All-Russian Cooperative Society, Limited, London, and is being carried out on the instruction of the Russian Soviet Government.

Its leadership has been intrusted to Capt. Otto Sverdrup, who was Dr. Nansen's chief assistant in his polar expeditions. Captain Sverdrup is a man of great activity and energy. He will be assisted by Capt. John Rekkin, who has been in charge of previous northern ventures, and the party will include Dr. Torberg Schruler, who will act as investigator in regard to Arctic flora and fauna. There will also be a cinematograph operator on board. Should success attend the expedition, and result in the establishment of a regular route, it will, it is hoped and believed, bring about an important development of a wide area of this district of Siberia and of no little profit to European countries.

The Kara Sea is a part of the Arctic Ocean, and, except on the northwest side, is wholly inclosed by land. In 1869 a Norwegian made the discovery that it was accessible, and in 1875 it was crossed, and it was then that the feasibility of it being made a trade route between northern Siberia and Europe was suggested. The Kara Sea is shallow, and the open season is but a brief one. The western straits, indeed, are at times ice-bound during the whole year.

Cargo Ships Sail

In connection with the expedition the first to be undertaken on a large scale to the Kara Sea, five cargo ships had already sailed, two from Liverpool, two from Hamburg, and one from Gothenburg. They and the ice-breaker are to meet at Murmansk, and are to set out together for the arctic regions. The intention is to get into touch with the interior of Siberia from the northern seaboard by means of the rivers.

Interviewed in Edinburgh, Mr. Solomon, a director of the All-Russian Cooperative Society, explained that the vessels were carrying agricultural implements, railway plant, engineering, carpenters' and locksmiths' tools, as well as hardware for household use and a variety of other articles. Altogether something like 11,000 tons of cargo have been loaded, and it will be set down at the mouths of the rivers Ob and Yenisey, and the goods will be received by lighters and barges, which were dispatched about the middle of July from Omsk and Krasnoyarsk, and which are to be in waiting at pre-arranged rendezvous to meet the expedition ships.

These ships, it is intended, will return laden with hides, wool and other products of Siberia, and these will be delivered in Great Britain to the amount, probably, of 15,000 tons or thereabout.

Water Uncharted

It is recognized that the voyage will not be without its interests because of the fact that much of the water to be sailed is completely uncharted. Mr. Solomon pointed out that commercial development is only one of the objects of the expedition, though the main one; it is also to be an expedition of considerable importance in the way of investigation, and instruments are to be carried so that hydrographic, barometric, nautical and other observations will be made.

Though the expedition is not purely British, everything required that could be obtained in this country was got here. Other parts of the cargoes were purchased in America, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The promoters estimate the cost of the expedition at \$1,000,000.

LABOR IN BRITAIN FACES NEW POLICY

Mr. Clynes Points to Certain Features of Trade Unionism Out of Date and Makes definite Suggestions for Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Signs here have multiplied recently that British Labor has changed its policy. A straw shows the way of the wind, and the fact that The Observer printed as a headline "Labor Learning its Lesson" indicates the trend of affairs in the industrial world.

Not many months ago the attitude of nearly the whole working class movement was one of firm hostility to the idea of compromising with Capital. The most striking proof of that fact was the obstinate determination shown by the Miners Federation, in its struggle against the coal owners and the government. The defeat which came upon the miners after a three month's stoppage was practically complete, and the moral effect has since been seen in the long series of settlements, entailing substantial reduction of wages, which have been arrived at without strikes, lockouts, or ill-feeling.

Methods Out of Date

That there is a distinct change of policy is proved by several events, not least among which are the public utterances of Labor leaders. Mr. Clynes, one of the most influential of Labor's spokesmen, has contributed an article to the press on reorganization of the trade unions. His thesis is that trade union organizations and methods are out of date and he makes several proposals for reforming them.

His first criticism arises out of the coal stoppage. To Mr. Clynes the chief lesson episode was the proof it gave of the failure of trade union organizations to afford facilities to its responsible leaders to effect settlements of disputes upon their own seasoned judgment and in accordance with known economic facts. It will be remembered that after the settlement of the dispute, the fact was made public that the chief leaders had all along been in favor of the terms ultimately accepted, but the rank and file had overruled them. This, says Mr. Clynes, renders it opportune for the whole movement to consider upon what, in the future, leaders shall lead, and members respond to the call they receive from their leaders. He then goes on to describe the changes trade unionism has lately undergone.

Leaders and Followers

In the early days of the movement, when the organization was weaker and less complex, it was possible and desirable for the workers' leaders to consult their followers upon every detail of policy to be pursued. They were hard, struggling days, producing cautious leaders and false ideas regarding the real basis of industrial enterprise. They were the days when restriction of output seemed essential to insure employment, and day rates appeared better than piece rates to maintain a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.

The war, however, brought in new ideas; and in Mr. Clynes' opinion, if these ideas were allowed free play, they would produce an attitude conducive to the ideal of cooperation.

Parochial and personal interests are giving way before the wider recognition of national and collective needs, and the true essence of industry is being acknowledged in every quarter, namely, that it exists to provide the community with the services the community requires. The employers are realizing the value of cooperation and conciliation as a means of maintaining peace with their employees, and of meeting by community of production and by finding markets for the things produced the extensive needs of a civilized community. And Mr. Clynes asks the pertinent question, Can the same things be said of trade union leaders?

Weakness of Trade Unionism

In answering this question he comes to what he considers one of the weaknesses of trade unionism. Veteran union leaders can be trusted to show this attitude, because, by long experience and direct contact with the leaders of employers' associations, they have gained an insight into the difficulties which Capital has constantly to overcome in order to organize and finance industry and maintain foreign trade. Yet it is these very leaders who, in time of dispute, are precluded by the old trade union custom of a plebiscite and delegate meeting from securing settlements they consider the best possible at the time.

In the case of a plebiscite the mass of the men are obviously incapable of seeing all facts of the case, and in the case of a delegate meeting the same defects operate, because the delegates are in touch with the men's side only. Mr. Clynes makes the grave statement that "it is this that prevents the leaders from securing settlements, destroys their authority in the eyes of the opposition and the community, prolongs the struggle to unnecessary lengths, increases unemployment and suffering in other industries, until finally, a settlement is arrived at, little or no better than that advised by the leaders in the first place."

Real Freedom

It is this part of trade union organization which is out of date, and Mr. Clynes puts forward definite suggestions for reforming it. He would start by asking workmen to grant real freedom and authority to responsible leaders to secure what they believe just or expedient in the interests of the men, by giving them a real opportunity to use their knowledge of the facts in negotiating for a final settle-

ment. Rarely would a traitor be found to misuse this power. On the contrary, men who have the real interests of their kind closely at heart would be free to lead them by progressive stages to a happier and more prosperous condition than is their lot today.

Another out-of-date restriction by which trade unionism is injuring not only the community but also itself is the policy of limitation of output. The fallacy of this belief has long been exposed, and in emphasizing this point, Mr. Clynes urges that responsible men pursuing the task of seeking the best conditions for labor must courageously advocate full production to insure the new social standards they desire for their followers.

When it is remembered that not only Mr. Clynes but many other Labor leaders, also, have expressed similar views, it will readily be agreed that the direction of trade unionism is changing and that the twin policies of restrictions on leadership and restrictions on output will not much longer be maintained.

VARIOUS EVENTS IN SCOTTISH MASONRY

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A new lodge, the St. Andrew's, No. 1269, has been consecrated at the Carnegie Hall, Dyce, by Col. A. H. Farquharson, provincial grand master of Aberdeenshire West, assisted by Dean Wiseman and other provincial grand lodge officers. This makes the fourteenth lodge in the province and the eighth to be consecrated within the last 25 years, three within the last 18 months.

Another interesting consecration was that of the Preceptory of St. Magnus at Kirkwall, when Major McLean of Paisley acted as pro grand master. Afterward the brethren, accompanied by the members of the Grand Priory, made a pilgrimage to Orphir, where they were met by local Knights Templars, and a historical sketch of Orphir Church was given. Stromness, Sandwick, and Birsay completed the day's pilgrimage. On the following day St. Magnus' Cathedral, the Bishop's and Earl's palaces, together with Macleod's and Ring of Brodgar, were visited, historical addresses being given at each place. In the evening the degrees of Mediterranean Pass and Knights of Malta were conferred.

Among the many interesting services that have taken place within the past few days, when the organization was weaker than at present, was the visit of the Rev. R. Allardyce of Tynholm, who in the course of his remarks, said:

"Most of us are members of the Christian Church, but we are more. We have been upon us the solemn vows and obligations which all Masons have to take. And those oaths are not merely concerned with the keeping of the secrets of Masonry, but also with the life and conduct becoming a good Mason—the square conduct and upright actions, the adherence to the principles of morality and virtue without which no man can be a good Mason, any more than a good Christian.

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WHAT SHACKLETON HOPES TO EXPLORE

Program Outlined of Expedition, From Which Valuable Results May Accrue in the Field of Natural Science

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Sir Ernest Shackleton has before him a 30,000-mile voyage of discovery among the unchartered islands of the Atlantic and Pacific and the uncharted seas of the South Pole. His *Quest*, a vessel of 200 tons, has already been tested in the ice of the far north. The staff—there is no crew—consists of 19 officers, all men of natural science who have seen active service in the war, and two boy scouts as cabin boys. The explorer expects to be away for two years. The *Quest* will be able to steam for 10,000 miles without re-coaling.

Scientific work will be undertaken from the start. In the English Channel a little air exploration will be done. "There is a new world over our heads," says Sir Ernest Shackleton, "and air currents need to be mapped out just like ocean currents. For this purpose a seaplane will be used. The first place to be visited away from civilization will be St. Paul's Rocks on the Equator, a famous haunt for wild birds, which has not been visited since the Challenger expedition of 1872.

Subjects for Cinematograph

Sir Ernest Shackleton is hopeful of obtaining some wonderful moving pictures of bird and fish life on his expedition. South Trinidad will be visited, where the explorers found a petrified forest when he landed from Scott's *Discovery* in 1901. Tree trunks lie partially fossilized on the mountains, surrounded by living trees and ferns. These are of great interest to botanists. The giant land crabs and the birds will be of equal interest to biologists. When the tide goes out, pools among the white rock resemble vast aquaria, full of beautifully colored fish. All these will be good subjects for the cinematograph.

Proceeding to Gough Island, southwest of South Africa, soundings will be taken that may reveal an underwater continental connection between Africa and America. Similar researches will be made at Tristan da Cunha with the hope of finding a submarine plateau that will indicate the subsidence which formed that part of the Atlantic. From Cape Town the *Quest* will make for Maderia Land, the only known point present being Cape Anne. There are 3000 miles of new coast to be explored, and it is not known whether Maderia Land is an island or on the African continent.

An Interesting Problem

Sir Ernest Shackleton has stated that the unknown coastline here is roughly the length from Labrador to Mexico. Whether it has gulls, penguins, mountains, or is merely a great ice barrier is unknown. This one of the most interesting problems of the Atlantic from the geographer's point of view. Bouvet Island, which was found and lost and rediscovered, will be visited, and emerging from the Antarctic Ocean near the Weddell Sea the explorers will move north to the South Sandwich Islands and South Georgia.

When the *Quest* has been refitted at South Georgia the voyage will be continued toward New Zealand. Search will be made by dredging and sounding for the lost island of Tuauaki, which has often been mentioned by missionaries, but never seen by a geographer. There is another lost island between South America and New Zealand. If it is found and a suitable harbor presents itself, the island would form an admirable wireless station between the two countries. Such is the program of the *Quest*.

Of the members of the expedition Sir Ernest Shackleton is already well known. Several others have made reputations in the Antarctic already, including Commander Frank Wild, the second in command, who served with Scott on the *Discovery*, with Mawson on the *Aurora*, and with Shackleton on the Nimrod and Endurance, and went on the Spitsbergen expedition in 1919. Commander Frank Worsley, captain of the Endurance; Major Macklin, the biologist; Lieutenant-Commander Stenhouse, who was with Mawson, and Captain Hussey, the meteorologist, have all volunteered for service.

The *Quest* is a sturdy little craft. Her sides, which are made of oak, pine and fir, are two feet thick, and her bows are shot with steel. The

vessel is 111 feet in length, with a draught of 12 feet, and has a sailing speed of eight knots. She has been rigged as a brigantine, and has been fitted with laboratories, and platforms erected for ocean sounding machines enabling a depth of 30,000 feet to be reached.

In Touch by Wireless

The explorers will be able to keep in touch with Australasia by wireless telegraphy during the greater part of the long voyage south. The small Avro seaplane which is carried on board is specially designed for cold climates, and will be in the care of Major Carr, who made a reputation while flying during the winter campaign in North Russia toward the end of the war. Two cinema cameras are being taken, also hand sledges, but no dogs. Photographs of distant land will be made by means of the seaplane.

The expedition is named the "Shackleton-Rowett Expedition," on account of its being financed by John Rowett, a school friend of Sir Ernest Shackleton, who is well known in England as the founder of the Institute for Agricultural Research. The progress of this expedition will be watched with interest by people in all parts of the world, and there can be no doubt that valuable results will accrue from its explorations in the field of natural science.

BRITAIN TO BUILD A WORLD WIRELESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Charging only ninepence a word where the cablegram (to Egypt) has been a shilling, the British Post Office opened in August the first high-power wireless station of a chain which is to encircle the British Commonwealth and is to be at the service of all the nations.

In his first message to the European stations and all others within range, Mr. Kellaway, the British Postmaster-General, declared he hoped this "would strengthen the links which bind the nations to one another." To get to the station he drove 70 miles from London to a little wind-swept plain in the heart of Oxfordshire. The road winds up by an old mill and a village of fifteenth century houses and a broken-down castle, through a pine-grove on to the open downs; and there, on a miniature estate of 75 acres stands a circle of masts 300 feet apart, of tubular steel, a power house which would light a city and a mixed colony of electrical and turbine engineers.

Not until November will the next of the stations in the chain be complete. Lying 18 miles from Cairo in the sand of Egypt, it will be the most vital of all the links, for in its little operating chamber will be the tiny switch directing messages from Hong Kong to East and South Africa, or from England to Australia—when the others are built. At present it is the Indian, Australian, both East and South African, and the Hong Kong stations which are in the air, not their messages.

The resident staff of the station numbers 12, and odd men are taken on from the village of Leafield—henceforward to be known in the ends of the earth, after centuries of quiet shepherd life. For the young city engineer the isolation will be monotonous, for there are lonely places in England. A communal life is being arranged, however, and debates, billiards, and a library are to be the first links in the social life of the little wireless colony. Though the staff has been specially selected from T. J. Monaghan downward, no special arm of the British post office service is being created. Wireless telephone will follow in due course, but Mr. Monaghan is cautious lest false impressions gain currency. "We are experimenting, of course," he said, "and no doubt it will come in time, but we shall have plenty to do when the traffic gets going, and that will suit us very well for the present."

Messages are received as well as transmitted by the Leafield station at present, but a special receiving station is to be erected at Banbury, some 20 miles distant and when this is completed in the early spring, it will assist greatly in simplifying the work at Leafield.

ARMENIANS MAKE APPEAL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Armenian National Union of America, which has headquarters in Boston, has sent an appeal to President Harding asking that the services of the National Relief Commission be extended to Caucasian Armenia. The union also urges the United States Government to insist upon the "carrying out by the Allies of their acknowledged obligations toward this nation."

WORLD CONGRESS DISCUSSES PEACE

Proposal for Disarmament Is Also Favored at the Twenty-First Annual Meeting of World Congress Held at Luxembourg

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—The twenty-first meeting of the world congress of national peace societies, which was held at Luxembourg, has terminated, and the writer, who has just returned from there, noticed very few changes from other meetings of the same congress. Plenty of fresh faces were noticed, but on the whole, the majority of the leaders gave the Luxembourg gathering the wonted pre-war stamp.

In most of the countries new League of Nations societies have arisen by the side of the old peace organizations within the last few years, partly embracing the same members as these. On the other hand the various post-war revolutions had won over for radical anti-militarism many a peacemaker of the old type. The congress knew how to preserve full independence and neutrality, in view of these two modern currents of anti-war thought. It recognized and acknowledged the useful possibilities of the League societies, many of whose members are men of considerable influence, who, though fighting shy of being called "pacifists," are willing to advance the cause of universal peace, but it was of the opinion that the existence of these new organizations should be no reason for sacrificing the older peace movement or even amalgamating the two movements, as was the case in Switzerland last year.

The French had the largest group of delegates. The extreme left wing of German pacifism was not represented. As has always been the case, the agenda was dealt with first by six commission, one each for international law, economic issues, social problems, disarmament, education and propaganda.

Careful Work of Commission

Owing to the careful handling of the proposed resolutions by the commissions, the plenary sittings were in a position to adopt most of the commissioners' motions without much debate. On the question as to whether the League of Nations should create an international army or police force various opinions were expressed. The leaders of the majority and minority of the disarmament commission, F. I. Pollard, British representative and secretary of the Peace Society, and Mr. von Gerlach, German radical promoter, and editor of the "Welt am Montag," argued on the pros and cons. Mr. von Gerlach did not think the various governments would be prepared to consent to any considerable degree of disarmament, unless the existence of some sort of international military executive acted as a guarantee against malevolent infractors of the measure.

Mr. Pollard and Professor Quidde, president of the German Peace Society, put more trust in educating the nations to a general recognition of the League's moral authority. The prevalence of a "League spirit," they said, would make an universal armed force superfluous, whereas such a force would probably be ineffective without the support of public opinion. Besides, Mr. Pollard added, it would be most inopportune to strengthen America's aversion to joining an international army or police.

The debate resulted in the rejection of Mr. von Gerlach's motion to create an international force. But further investigation of the matter was recommended to the peace societies.

American Attitude

Many members were disappointed with the attitude taken by Arthur Dearin Call, secretary of the American Peace Society. As a staunch opponent of the present form of the League of Nations, he remained entirely pas-

sive and did not attempt to come to terms, or argue his version with the European friends of the League, and what is more, he did not even trouble to oppose any of the resolutions proposed with a view to improving the situation of the world by revising the Covenant instead of by creating another association of peoples.

The congress favored a more democratic composition of the Assembly, compulsory jurisdiction codification of international law, better protection of minorities, people's right to self-determination, universality of the League, abolition of compulsory military service and disarmament. It cordially approved the convocation of the Washington Conference, adding however, that this was in the event of its settling all naval disarmament questions satisfactorily the League of Nations ought not to do any more to neglect the problem of abolishing land armies as far as possible.

Washington Conference Approved

Seeing that the Geneva conference of the International Union of League Societies pronounced in favor of Germany's speedy admission to the League at the instance of the French delegation, it was a foregone conclusion that in Luxembourg, too, the French group would express the same desire which was unanimously shared by the congress.

Professor Quidde observed that the present German Government wished to join the League, but was deterred from asking for admission as long as there was no certainty of it being granted by the second assembly. The British group opined that Germany, instead of relying on antiquated diplomatic methods, had better try and obtain the practical backing of public opinion.

The Luxembourg gathering was throughout characterized by practical idealism, as well as by cooperation between the representatives of "enemy" nations.

PROTECTING NATIVE AUSTRALIAN ANIMALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Unless Australia takes effective steps to protect its unique marsupials, it will soon find that its native animals have disappeared. Slaughtering for furs, bush rabbits, and rabbit poisoning are all factors in the wholesale extermination.

These facts have been clearly put before the Australian public by Dr. W. K. Gregory, who is visiting the Commonwealth in connection with the establishment of an Australian bird and animal section in the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

The American naturalist's plea has been read with appreciation by thousands of nature lovers in Australia. It is unfortunate that in this State the Birds and Animals Protection Act of 1918 has just been tested in the courts and found wanting. A bird dealer was recently fined for having in his possession 250 lovebirds which had been consigned to him from Queensland and which were protected under the act. The conviction was quashed on appeal on the ground that section 7 of the act exempted any owner of a bird or animal from the provisions of the measure.

It was held, therefore, that the bird dealer was the owner of the lovebirds, as he bought them from a man who had them in a state of captivity. Counsel for the dealer also pointed out that Halsbury's laws of England provided that wild animals became the property of any person who took, tamed, or reclaimed them until they regained their natural liberty.

The state department operating the Protection Act can either appeal to a higher tribunal or bring in amending legislation. Fortunately the Wild Life Preservation Society is now studying all the acts in other states which deal with the protection of birds and animals, and it is hoped to introduce a new and up-to-date measure in New South Wales. As it stands, the state act apparently deals in effect only with those who are caught actually trapping or slaughtering. Undoubtedly if an amending act is introduced the onus of proof will be thrown on persons with protected birds or animals in their possession.

Casualness of Work

The fact that the committee finds it necessary to urge the provision of a petrol filter as an integral part of the

EFFORT TO RENDER AEROPLANES SAFER

British Committee Shows Where Improvement Can Be Made to Advance the Development of Commercial Aeroplanes

By special aeronautical correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Royal Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, anxious that there should be any stagnation in the development of commercial aeroplanes, appointed a safety and economy committee to inquire into the impediments to providing a service that was safe and reliable and, at the same time, financially reasonable.

The committee confined the inquiry to special aeronautical correspondents.

The committee's findings and the report is signed by such acknowledged authorities as Lieut.-Col. Mervyn O'Gorman, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Bristol, G. de Havilland, H. R. Ricardo, and Frank Searell are extremely interesting.

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STRONGER COUNTRY PARTY IN AUSTRALIA

Led by Dr. Page, It Intends to
Bid for Power and to Enlarge
Scope Beyond Purely Pastoral
and Agricultural Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—In the result of the Marano by-election in Queensland, the Federal Country Party sees the writing on the wall. The victory of its candidate in a Labor constituency has emphasized the strong position of the agricultural section in Australian politics.

Led by Dr. Marie Page, a newcomer who has won his spurs well in the Commonwealth arena, the Country Party intends to make a bid for power. It will certainly present a platform having a far wider appeal than could possibly be made by one devoted to purely agricultural and pastoral interests. Already in New South Wales the tendency of the rural group to enlarge its scope has been marked, and a combination of progressives and farmers may be Labor's chief opponent at the next state election. It is a fact not unnoticed that some state electorates represented in the Federal Parliament by Nationalists have returned Country Party candidates to the local Parliament, thus indicating a decided swing over at the next federal polls.

The moment may seem ripe to Dr. Marie Page. His party has chased under the enforced political truce made when W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, departed for the imperial conference. In the past months admirable party ammunition has had to be stored for future use and the talents of Labor members have shone. The Nationalist Administration, deprived of the Prime Minister's guidance, has done well on the whole, but it has been called upon to encounter tariff strife in which compromise often left dissatisfaction, the discontent arising from the operation of the Navigation Act, the loud grumbling due to heavy taxation, the sharp attacks on its Papuan and New Guinea policies, and, not least of all, the annoyance felt in New South Wales because of Fiji's aggressive bid for the trade of her portion of the Pacific, an ambition assisted by Suva's new contract with the Commonwealth's own steamship line.

Uncertain Majority

The Hughes Government has held office for many years, and today it commands a bare and uncertain majority in the House of Representatives. Within its ranks are malcontents who have only been held in check by Mr. Hughes' brilliant party strategy. Some Nationalists would not probably follow the late federal treasurer and acting Prime Minister, W. A. Watt, into a coalition with the country section. Such a union would be favorably viewed in Victoria, where Mr. Watt is a favorite son, and in New South Wales, which claims Dr. Earle Page. Even if the suggested Earle Page-Watt party did not gain a majority in the House they might hold the balance of power, unless Labor swept into full control.

The latter prospect is not taken as seriously as it was six months ago. The sudden and complete success of the extremists at the All-Australian Trades Union Conference in Melbourne has not really solidified the party. It has flung a slender suspension bridge across a hitherto impassable gulf between the two sections of the party, but few believe that this fragile support will enable Labor to march to political victory in the Commonwealth. Two significant by-products of that Melbourne conference have been the crushing defeat of Labor in the Queensland municipal election and the loss of the Marano seat. These may be state straws, but they represent the set of the federal current to experienced campaigners.

If the party goes into action on a red flag program it faces the loss of conservative elements which in the past made it a mighty force in the building up of a Commonwealth; if it ignores the Melbourne conference and attempts to gain office on a sounder and more conservative platform, then it breaks decisively with the revolutionary Socialists. It is always on the cards that Dr. Page may win over a section of moderate Labor men who would welcome a way out of the dilemma but who would never consent to unite with the Hughes Government.

Labor's Prospects

In considering Labor's prospects it must be remembered that the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party has lost its ablest debater, T. J. Ryan, and that Frank Tudor is no longer the vigorous campaigner of earlier days. Unless Andrew Fisher, a former Labor Prime Minister and until recently Australian High Commissioner in London, comes back to federal politics as the representative of West Sydney, the leadership of Labor will probably devolve on Matthew Charlton, who is so far practically an unknown figure.

The next few months in the Federal Parliament should be full of battle and surprise, followed probably by an appeal to the electorate. Political veterans recognize that the one factor which cannot be classified is William Morris Hughes, the Prime Minister. He has survived so many crises by astuteness and skillful leadership that he will not go down to defeat without at least one dramatic attempt to turn the tables. Even the formation of a new party, built up out of an unexpected regrouping, would not surprise either his friends or his enemies.

PILGRIM FOUNTAIN DEDICATED
PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts — An
memorial to the Pilgrims was

dedicated here yesterday by the Daughters of the Revolution. Their gift was a fountain erected in the Pilgrim Hall Garden. Lt.-Gov. Alvan T. Fuller represented the State at the exercises. The dedicatory address and presentation was made by Mrs. Charles E. Wolbert of Philadelphia, president-general of the Daughters of the Revolution, and the fountain was accepted by Arthur Lord, president of the Pilgrim Society.

NEW HOME OF THE ULSTER PARLIAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland.—Whatever may be the outcome of the negotiations between Mr. de Valera and the British Government, it is abundantly clear that the Ulster Government and the Ulster Parliament will go on its appointed way unperturbed and in the main unaffected by the difficulties in Southern Ireland.

Recently Sir James Craig, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, returned to Belfast from a holiday tour in Scotland and set to work to prepare the way for the first business session of the Northern Parliament. The meeting will be held in the "Assembly's College," the Presbyterian theological training school which has been acquired on a three years' lease as a temporary home for the new legislature.

The college, which was opened in 1853 by Dr. Merle d'Aubigné, the celebrated historian of the Reformation, has during its existence trained and sent forth to the world many notable persons whose names subsequently became known over the length and breadth of the land, and much regret is entertained that its activities in this respect should be suspended, the more since the building is neither commodious enough nor structurally suitable for a parliament house and government offices.

The Cabinet has decided subject to the approval of Parliament, to purchase as a site for its permanent home the Stormont estate with the mansion known as Stormont Castle. The estate lies in County Down just outside the boundary of Belfast city, the castle from its elevated site dominating the surrounding country. The rooms are large and handsome, a feature of the reception rooms being the sculptured marble and carved wood mantelpieces, decorated walls and ceilings and parquet floors. The estate covers an area of 224 acres between the villages of Knock and Dundonald and is within five minutes' walk of the tramway terminus. There are about 85 acres of woodland and pleasure grounds, the remainder of the estate being farm land, mostly under grass.

It is for the new Parliament to decide the question of how the property is to be utilized. The Cabinet intention is that on the estate shall be erected the new parliament, ministerial buildings and courts of justice. This will entail an extensive building program which may well occupy the three years during which the tenancy of the Assembly's College continues to run. The cost of the site and buildings will be a charge on the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom. The price to be paid for the estate is £20,000.

IMPROVING EDUCATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales — An experiment on constructive lines has been tried by the New South Wales branch of the Australian Labor Party proposals for improving the educational methods of the State being carefully considered and presented to the government by a special committee.

The Labor committee recommends that a certificate of general proficiency should be awarded by school inspectors and head masters. It would prove the student's capability better than the present qualifying certificate given to him at the end of one stage of his school career.

In advising that a domestic science course should be made compulsory in the primary and secondary schools of New South Wales,

the committee evidently has in mind the wisdom of giving the future housewives a thorough grounding in cookery.

Less likely to command itself was the desire for the appointment of a committee of educational experts

who could draft textbooks and papers on social and economic lines for the use of primary and secondary schools.

This might well open a channel for labor propaganda and a new government might reverse the scheme of things, with unfortunate results on the scholars. If, on the other hand, it is only intended to give a grounding in economics, then every Australian will welcome the innovation as tending toward intelligent thinking on the part of electors.

The committee favors the school leaving age as 16 years and, presumably, the next recommendation that an endowment act be passed to provide an allowance in all families up to the age of 16 years, is intended to compensate for the deferred earning ability of the boy or girl whose continued school course has prevented the addition of another wage earner to the family. The possibility that this endowment provision comes from a clerical source and would thus indirectly subsidize denominational schools may affect the adoption of such an act.

Dealing with university questions the committee recommends that the university amendment act of 1912 be so altered that students will be eligible for exhibitions to the university between 16 and 21 years, instead of between 17 and 20 years as at present and these exhibitions shall be awarded only to students whose parents or guardians are in receipt of an income of not more than £600 per annum.

Probably no decision will be made by the state government until its educational experts have reported on the Labor Party's recommendation.

SHERBORNE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sherborne Abbey lies in Sherborne town, and Sherborne town in Blakemore Vale. Through it runs the Saxon Burn, the "clear spring" of the Saxon name, sharing its name with abbey and town and with it a pleasant vale, gentle and undulating, full of meadows and pastures and rich, arable land where wheat and barley grow. Westsex country! land of Hardy, what wonder would not return to it, every mile saturated with a flood of recollections flowing down from dim Saxon days and bringing with it all the long tale of English history. The tale of

walls, feeding like parasites on those religious instincts, to satisfy which the English parish came to be. Growing in wealth in power and pride, claiming immunities and privileges, they came to be regarded by the citizens as alien and unfriendly. Only this feeling can explain the consent of the country to the action of the Crown when it suppressed the monasteries and took their treasures. Nowhere was this division between the monks and the people who sheltered within the city walls deeper than in Sherborne, and to it we owe the destruction of the old abbey and the construction of the new church.

There was a fierce quarrel between the "townes men" and the monks,

against 6000 under the Earl of Bedford. Attack and counter-attack, sally and ambuscade, siege and battery, all the devices of military art were used before the castle fell into the hands of the Parliament and was then dismantled. Its ruins today are but a pleasant commentary on the past.

In the old town and through the old church, many areas have passed, kings and bishops, lords and knights. Here in 1585 the Prince of Orange came from Exeter and was joined by George, Prince of Denmark, the Duke of Ormond and Grafton, Lord Churchill, and other persons of quality who had deserted King James at Salisbury.

But the greatest and most romantic name of all associated with town or church is that of Sir Walter Raleigh, soldier, sailor, diplomatist, historian, poet. From 1594 his fortunes were linked with Sherborne. A gift from Queen Elizabeth, it was taken away by her successor to bestow upon a Sir Robert Carr. Before that day Raleigh had made it over to his son, Lady Raleigh sought out James and pleaded with him on her knees for her child's heritage, only to be met by shakings of the head, and mutterings of "he muv ha the land, he muv ha the land for Carr." So Sherborne passed from the Raleighs; but their home remains today.

Quieter times came on the old town as they came over England, and its history meanders down by the eighteenth century, when it ceases to depend on wool and turns to silk, through the nineteenth century to the present day. Many fine and simple have passed through its streets since old Aldhelm sang upon its bridge; but no wortlier citizen surely than Mr. Robert Godby, of whom the local historian waxes eloquent and of whom it stands recorded that "the infinite varieties of vegetation engrossed a considerable share of his notice."

Old town of Saxon king and Danish invader, of bishops and abbots, of Elizabethan adventurers and Georgian dilettantes, it carried with dignity its long years, proceeding from the past into the future with many memories, and not without some anticipations: full of old glories, and it may be yet to receive at the hands of this century an addition to its splendid past.

FEATURES IN RELEASE OF MR. J. J. McKEOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—One of the things of the greatest interest recently has been the release from internment of those members of the Dail Eireann, in other words, the "Irish Republican Parliament," who for some time have been the compulsory guests of the government. Over this yet another crisis arose, for the government at first refused to include in its amnesty one of the chief members, J. J. McKeown.

As is now generally known, this exception created intense indignation in Sinn Fein circles. There was, indeed, a possibility of grave developments, including even a rupture of the truce. The government, however, finally reconsidered the matter, and Mr. McKeown was later released. It is now within public knowledge that Mr. McKeown's release was greatly influenced by his authenticated acts of chivalry toward wounded auxiliaries who fell into his hands while he was in charge of an ambushing party.

The revision of feeling in Dublin was very great, and the highest hopes were centered on the next meeting, when the Dail Eireann would finally consider the British Premier's proposals. Mr. de Valera was put before the meeting the terms and conditions proposed by the British Government and also the decisions reached by himself and his executive, who, after almost rupturing the party, arrived at what they considered a basis for further negotiations.

One thing troubles the United Farmers. They are not quite sure how their present allies, the Labor men, will act. W. R. Rolfe, Minister of Labor in the Drury Cabinet, has made it very plain that he, for one, will not take his place on the platform to advocate free trade as demanded by farmers of the J. J. Morrison-E. C. Drury type. Summing up the situation as it presents itself in Ontario, in urban centers generally Conservatives and Labor men may be returned because of their adherence to the cause of protection. In the rural districts, Liberals and Farmers will face the same way under the lower tariff banner. This being the case, Mr. McKeown may secure a majority in Ontario.

Much stress has been placed on the announcement that Labor and United Farmers will combine in Ontario. It is true that W. C. Good of Paris, and W. H. Staples of Toronto are to represent the United Farmers on the executive of the Ontario section of the Canadian Labor Party. This branch of the Labor movement, however, while being admittedly the noisiest, is not necessarily the strongest. It contains the radical and socialist element.

Women in the Field

The Independent Labor Party is the strongest Labor wing in Ontario, representing as it does for the greater part the many trades unionists. "We are going to conduct our own campaign in Ontario," said Joseph Marks, the secretary, when queried. "We are

at the west end of the great abbey was built a church, the Church of Althallowes, to which the town's folk repaired. The great abbey was for the use of the monks, for their matins and vespers, their chants and orisons. Between the abbey and the church was a door, once wide and spacious, through which the citizens thronged in days before it had been greatly narrowed by the monks. In the nave of the great church, close to the west door, had been set the font in which the city children were baptized. A great ceremony this christening, a ceremony of importance with much parade and processionning, all now forgotten.

English burghers were never mere and these of Sherborne being no exception they set up a font of their own, in their own church of Althallowes, and there the christenings went on with ceremony to their hearts' content.

The monks were not pleased; it was not meant they should be. Still less were they pleased by the ringing of church bells which took no account of their prayers. Town and gown were at it so seriously that at last the Bishop of Saresbury came in to arbitrate.

He decided that the font must return to the great church, that no more christenings were to take place at Althallowes; but he also decided that the west door must be once more its former size; so each party got something and neither were pleased.

Quarrels are not always easily ended, even by the arbitration of bishops and one Walter Galore, a stout butcher, "defacid clene" the font stone

which was intended to be restored to the abbey church. He had his backer, the "Erle" of Hunterdune, who took the "townes men" part; and encouraged by such noble support "a priest of Althallowes shot a shaft with fiery into the toppe of that part of St. Mary's Church that divided the east part that the monks used from that the townsmen used, and this portion chauncing at that tym to be thakid yn, the rofe was sett on fire, and consequently at the Hole church, the lede and belles mited, was defacid."

Such things they did in the year of grace 1436.

In this fire maybe it was that the chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary was destroyed, and half a millennium was to pass before men thought of rebuilding it. Not that the whole church was left in ruins, for the sixteenth century was a busy building time. To it we owe the nave and tower of the present church. But the days of its conventional glory were numbered. The Tudors were drawing nigh. Henry VII was to begin.

Edward VI was to complete the work of confiscation, and the Church of St. Althelred was to be no longer seat of bishop or abbot. It was to become the parochial church of Sherborne; the gowns were to go, and the town to enter into their inheritance.

Stormy times were ahead. Round about the old town were to beat the fury of Reformation and revolution. Protestant and Roman Catholic; Roundhead and Cavalier, fought their battles inside and outside the walls.

The Marquess of Hertford, with 400 men, held the castle for the King

POLITICAL PARTIES IN ONTARIO ACTIVE

In Anticipation of Forthcoming
Canadian Election the Candidates Are Getting Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Conservatives in central Ontario are growing in optimism with each succeeding day. Their ambassadors are returning to the organization headquarters in Toronto and advising that the prospects for success at the polls, when the general election is held in the immediate future, are good. To sum it up, one of the leading Toronto Conservatives told

The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent that "if the Conservatives do as well elsewhere as they will do in Ontario, Mr. Meighen is all right."

All this optimism is based on the belief that the large manufacturing centers will not for one moment tolerate a candidate who would be liable to lend his hand toward lowering the tariff walls. Superficially this would appear to be true, but it must not be forgotten that right in the center of a Tory city like Toronto the Conservatives are by no means enthusiastic over the record of Arthur Meighen, the Premier.

On the occasion of his recent visit to this city, the leading Conservatives did not forget to tell him that they were far from pleased with the way favors had been shown to members of the Liberal Party who, in 1917, joined the ranks of those who supported Sir Robert Borden's Union Government.

Ontario has its own ideas as to how to deal with a leader who omits to pay what they consider the due attention to the rank and file. Sir William Hearst went down to defeat in provincial politics because of this fault. Conservatives openly declared war upon a Conservative leader. What has happened in provincial politics may happen in Dominion politics.

One must, however, not forget that at present no love is lost between urban and rural centers. This feeling may become more pronounced as the day of election draws nigh.

Negotiations were carried on with a view to some rapprochement between Liberals and Farmers. These were not successful. There is now the tendency to run a Liberal candidate in every riding for which one can be found.

Most distinctive of all are the United Farmers of Ontario. They have nothing to do with the way of life in the country with this as the issue.

"If public ownership is to be destroyed by the appointment of irresponsible commissions, then good-by to the principle in Canada," said M. MacBride, Labor member for Brant South, who parted company with the government at the last session of the Legislature. The association called upon the Drury Government

"to authorize the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario to commence construction at once on the lines for which by-laws have been carried, which will be a means of furnishing employment at a period of depression that makes the construction of revenue-producing public works not only a public duty, but an economic necessity."

not interfering with anybody, just minding our own business. From now on speakers representing the independent Labor Party will be found in every constituency, regardless of Liberal, Conservative or anyone else."

That coming from a responsible official like Mr. Marks does not look like Labor lining up with the farmers. Women are participating in the electoral fray as they have never done before. Mrs. Gordon Wright, sister of N. W. Rowell, has announced her intention of running for parliamentary honors. Then, again, Mrs. Hector Prenter is to carry the colors of the Labor men in Labor men in West Toronto. Mrs. Prenter is credited with holding very advanced views. Further that this United Farmers are likely to have lady candidates in more than one constituency.

RADIAL SCHEME TO CONTINUE IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Advocates of hydro-radials in Ontario are up in arms against the Drury Government because of its attitude toward the construction of hydroelectric radial railways in the Province. The Ontario Hydroelectric Radial Association at an important meeting in Toronto declared itself as still in favor of proceeding

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALE ACCOUNTING

Distribution of Share Certificates Reveals Details of the Handling of Millions of Bales Valued at \$22,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from The Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The greatest commercial transaction in the life of the Commonwealth, involving clerical and accountancy work believed to be without parallel in any Australian company, is described in a statement made in connection with the distribution of priority wool certificates and share certificates in the British-Australian Wool Realization Association Limited, representing at face value \$22,000,000. The magnitude of the wool deal between Australia and the Imperial Government for the four seasons ended 1919-20, is revealed in figures made public by Sir John Higgins, Chairman of Bawra.

The shrewdness of the Commonwealth government and its advisers is responsible for the fact that substantial profits have accrued to the Australian grower in addition to the £154d. per pound paid to him, as a flat rate, by Britain for his wool. The conditions of sale to the British Government contained the provision obtained by the Commonwealth government that when wool was sold for civilian purposes the profits therefrom should be divided equally between the British Government and the Commonwealth government, the latter representing the growers. When all the wool bought by Britain had been paid for at the flat rate of £154d. per pound, there remained a credit in cash and £1,800,000 bales of unsold wool. The actual cash in London and Australia, after allowing for amounts to be received and for payments to be made, was £15,578,072, and the value of wool stocks in hand, allowing 40 per cent for depreciation, was £27,914,210. This total of £42,492,282 was divided between the Imperial government and the Commonwealth on a fifty-fifty basis which made Australia's share, less interest charges and rebates, £21,609,380. To this Australian assets in wool were added representing \$200,000. This made Australia's total wool profits \$22,000,000. It will be seen that the Commonwealth made an exceedingly good bargain for the wool growers of Australia.

Woolen of Money

The amount mentioned became the described capital of Bawra when the latter was formed to face the task of selling the carry-over wool, and receiving the offerings of new wool by a new arrangement with the growers and the banks. Bawra is now receiving £22,000,000 in the form of £12,000,000 in fully paid-up shares and £10,000,000 in priority certificates. The appraised value of the wool which a grower consigned to the Imperial contracts has been taken as the basis for arriving at a holding in Bawra. The aggregate nominal value of the Australian wool supplied for the four wool seasons covered by the Imperial contracts was £123,742,857. As the assets in cash and kind of the new association are valued at £22,000,000, the grower's holding in the association bears the same relation to the total appraised value of his wool as Bawra's assets do to the full value of all the wool. In other words, the grower, having been paid a flat rate for his wool, is now presented with an additional profit representing one-seventh of the appraised value of his four clips.

Bawra has decided to retire, by cash payment, 47.5 per cent of the value of all priority wool certificates, or £4,750,000. In addition the association is retiring the interests of small growers whose total wool contributions during the four years were of an appraised value of £100 or less. This means that 50,000 small growers will receive a total of £200,000. A third cash payment of £55,000 represents payments for fractions of shares.

Mountain of Wool Sold

Some understanding of the colossal task successfully accomplished by the new wool association commonly known as Bawra may be gained from the facts revealed. Bawra entered its work with a huge mountain of accumulated old wool to handle, made up of 1,800,000 bales of New Zealand wool, 800,000 bales of New Zealand and other wool; 300,000 bales of Cape and other wool; 100,000 bales of wool accounts over four seasons reaching approximately 150,000. In many cases a grower had wool interests in more than one state and all these had to be verified and totaled. Each account of the 150,000 had to be worked out to seven points of decimals, and the interests of 50,000 small growers had to be accurately calculated in order to pay them out. The association has issued 100,000 checks, 70,000 priority wool certificates and 70,000 share certificates, involving a payment of £3200 in postage alone. In future the work will be simplified by the retirement of many small shareholders.

High praise must also be paid to the work of the Australian Central Wool Committee which was appointed in November, 1916, and has since handled 7,154,321 bales of appraised wool, representing a weight of 2,485,723,752 pounds. The appraised value of this was £162,748,857. An adjustment of the appraised value to the set rate of 154d. represented £6,655,822. This made a total value of £169,390,700.

GERMANY'S COTTON IMPORTS INCREASE

Receipts From United States Is Exceeded Only by Those Into the United Kingdom

NEW YORK. New York—Germany is rapidly regaining her position as the second largest importer of American cotton, her imports for the season ended July 31, 1921, being surpassed only by the United Kingdom, while her imports for the first month of the new season, beginning August 1, were twice as large as those of Great Britain.

Progress toward recovery in the textile business is to be seen in the monthly takings of raw cotton. Figures given below are from the monthly reports of the Census Bureau, in running bales, and include only the cotton exported directly to Germany from the United States:

Seasons of:	1920-21	1921-22	1920-19
August	131,874	45,643	21,747
September	42,329	27,380	—
October	79,732	33,641	—
November	120,605	33,328	—
December	293,424	31,850	—
January	122,867	20,058	—
February	222,928	18,825	—
March	101,888	70,086	—
April	85,581	—	—
May	94,208	42,017	—
June	108,123	43,141	—
July	187,144	26,451	—
Total for year	1,183,237	443,178	—

Of the 51,000 bales of linters in the 1920-21 season Germany took about 18,000, and in August of this year took 6152 bales of a total of 7388. These linters are included in the above figures of exports. Germany's entire takings of cotton direct from the United States in the year ended July 31, 1921, which amounted to 1,281,287 bales, compared with the total exports of 5,724,584. In the five years preceding the imports direct from the United States totaled 2,500,000 bales. Since then Germany has lost about 1,500,000 spindles, or 15 per cent of its former total.

Through credits secured both in the United States and London, gold has been paid for considerable of the later shipments of cotton, grain and hog products.

MACKENZIE POWER AND RADIAL PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from The Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—A profit, or saving, of \$2,500,000 on the purchase of the Mackenzie power and radial companies is anticipated by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the city of Toronto. This is due to the exchange situation between England and Canada, and the fact that \$13,500,000 demand notes of the English shareholders are payable in London. At the present rate of exchange of \$11,000,000 in Canadian funds will discharge the obligation.

To provide payment the hydro commission is issuing bonds, guaranteed by the Province. The commission and the city of Toronto are parties to the purchase. The city's share of the total price of \$22,700,000 is approximately \$10,000,000. On this basis Toronto is entitled to about \$800,000 of the money saved on exchange and will claim it.

CURRENCY SITUATION OF EASTERN AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Colonial Office has definitely settled the currency troubles in the Tanganyika territory by extending the Kenya Colony currency ordinances to the new territory. Meanwhile 2,000,000 German rupees will be immediately redeemed at 2s. and the balance as soon as the new florin coinage is ready for circulation. The Indian rupee now in circulation will be exchangeable for the German rupees which will remain as the token for the 1 florin (2s. piece) pending the arrival of new coinage.

It is also definitely stated that it has been decided that the East Africa Currency Board assumes control of the currency in both territories. Great satisfaction is expressed in business circles concerned in the territory as the decision enables merchants to re-establish trade relations with sterling countries.

BOSTON EDISON ELECTRIC

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston income account for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, as filed with the Department of Public Utilities makes the following comparison:

	1920	1921
Gross earnings.....	\$16,182,548	\$18,700,868
Oper. expenses.....	10,959,757	8,822,308
Net earnings.....	5,202,810	5,098,397
Misc. income.....	197,855	292,137
Total net.....	5,400,165	5,390,531
Interest charges.....	1,498,520	1,373,707
Miscel. charges.....	4,448	—
Total charges.....	1,502,964	1,392,994
Balance.....	2,896,681	3,997,533
Dividends.....	2,703,360	2,708,260
Surplus.....	1,193,321	1,294,175

Balance of \$3,896,681 after total charges is equivalent to 17.39% a share for the stock, compared with 17.74% a share earned in the 1920 fiscal period.

CAR LOADINGS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An increase of 892 in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight during the week ended September 3, compared with the previous week, is shown by reports to the American Railway Association. The total for the week was 350,601 cars. This is the largest week's loading since December 11, 1920, and represents the fifth consecutive week of increase. Compared with the same week of 1920 it shows a loss of 131,022 cars.

STABLE MONEY FOR CONSTANT PRICES

Proposed Plan to Work Out a Standard Value of Commodities in Terms of Gold Is Held to Promise End of Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The problem of rising and falling prices, and the cause of currency have attracted much attention in the British press during the past year or two, as evidenced by the articles and correspondence in The Times Trade Supplement and other papers on "Paper or Gold," the Douglas Credit Scheme, "Monetization of Silver" and allied subjects. A striking contribution to the discussion has recently been made in the form of two articles by A. R. Burns, in the monthly journal *Discovery*, based upon the work of Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University.

The writer deals first with the history of money. The invention of money, it is pointed out, was made far back in antiquity and originated in the great difficulties that arose under a system of simple barter. Any measure of freedom and ease in the exchange of goods made it necessary for some commodity or commodities to be commonly acceptable in exchange for things which individuals desired to acquire, and gold and silver—the "precious metals"—have been the most widely used. While before the war, gold was in circulation in this country as a currency, in reality it was only to a very small extent in the settlement of business transactions. The check and the bill of exchange formed the medium of the great bulk of monetary settlements.

Loaning the Balance

When the check was invented by the goldsmiths in the City of London in the seventeenth century it was merely an order by a customer instructing the goldsmith to pay a creditor, a certain sum out of the money left with the goldsmith for safe keeping. The goldsmith found that, although customers were always withdrawing and depositing money with them, yet on balance there was always a considerable sum which was not in the ordinary way, though by customers. As a result they began the practice of lending out for their own profit so much of this steady balance as they considered it safe to part with. In this practice of lending balances distinct from the provision of safe deposit facilities for money. Money-lending by the banks has developed far beyond these limits today, and for all practical purposes checks form a very great addition to the gold currency of the country.

Passing on to the question of prices, the writer points out that when there is more money available for exchange, prices rise, and vice versa. General prices are thus determined by the quantity of goods and services to be sold on the one hand, and the amount of money (including checks, bills, etc.) on the other. Further, while the price of any particular commodity may fluctuate owing to causes affecting the supply of that commodity alone, it is at the same time subject to variations common to all commodities caused by changes in the purchasing power of the currency. Until recently there has been no satisfactory method of ascertaining whether changes in prices have been due to changes affecting individual commodities or changes due to currency conditions. A convenient method of doing this is now to hand in the familiar index number.

Change in Currency

When the prices of a large number of commodities is found to be rising or falling, it is a justifiable inference that the change is in the currency; and this is indicated by the index number. Thus it is found from index numbers calculated in this way that between 1789 and 1809 general prices doubled and during the succeeding 40 years they fell back to below the level in 1789. Between 1849 and 1873 they rose 50 per cent, but between 1873 and 1896 in countries in which gold was the basis of the currency, prices fell again. By 1914 they had again risen by 35 per cent.

It is obvious, and the experiences of the war have rendered it plain to everybody, that the effects of these changes in the general level of prices are very serious from the point of view of both the business community and of the individual. Periods of rising prices produce a boom only to be followed by a disastrous slump when prices fall. Unfortunate social and economic effects are thus produced.

The writer of the articles points out that the real trouble lies in the fact that when gold was adopted as currency it was chosen on account of its suitability as a medium of exchange, but it has since, however, been required to act also as a standard of value. The rapidly increasing complications of the productive machine and the making of contracts, expressed in money, and covering a period of time, have rendered gold unsuitable to fulfill this function, and thus have arisen the serious results mentioned above.

The scheme, proposed to remedy this state of things, consists in fixing the unit of purchasing power as far as possible in relation to all commodities that are purchased. "When the index number shows that the monetary unit will purchase more than previously, it is suggested that sufficient gold shall be taken out of the unit to cause its purchasing power to be the same as before. This would not, of course, be practicable if gold coins were in circulation, as was the case before the war. It is, accord-

ingly, proposed that no gold coins be issued, but the national stock of gold be kept in a central reserve and that gold certificates be issued in exchange for it and circulated as currency. These certificates would always be payable in gold on demand—in the same way as Bank of England notes were payable in gold at a fixed rate." The new certificates would be redeemed periodically at a rate depending upon the variation of prices. If prices were to rise by, say, 1 per cent, the weight of gold given for a one-pound certificate would be increased by 1 per cent, and vice versa.

Thus while the monetary unit would always represent a varying amount of gold, it would much more nearly represent a constant value in commodities. "As most of us wish to exchange money for goods and only to exchange it for gold, the system would be much more reasonable from the point of view of the individual."

The stabilization of the real value of money thus brought about, by eliminating the uncertainty attaching to present values, would benefit buyers, sellers, employers, workers, and all those entering into contracts expressed in terms of money. At the same time the scheme, it is claimed, would eliminate the alternate waves of pessimism and optimism which have so often passed over the business world, producing the cycles of "booms" and "slumps." The idea is a notable contribution to the literature dealing with currency and prices, and deserves serious attention.

DIVIDENDS

Central Aguirre Sugar, \$1.50 per share, payable October 1 to stock of September 21. Three months ago \$2 was declared.

Victor Talking Machine, quarterly of \$10 on common, and quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable October 15 to stock of September 30.

Youngstown Sheet and Tube, quarterly of 50 cents on common, of no par value and \$1.75 on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of November 15.

United Gas Improvement, quarterly of 10% on common, payable October 15 to stock of September 30. This is the same amount as was paid in previous quarter. Usual quarterly of 1% on preferred, was declared, payable December 15 to stock of November 30.

McAndrews & Forbes, quarterly of 2½% on common and 1½% on preferred, payable October 15 to stock of September 30. This is the same amount as was declared three months ago on common when the rate was reduced from \$1 to 50 cents a share.

United Gas Improvement, quarterly of 10% on common and 1½% on preferred, payable October 15 to stock of September 30. This is the same amount as was paid in previous quarter.

McAndrews & Forbes, quarterly of 2½% on common and 1½% on preferred, payable October 15 to stock of September 30. This is the same amount as was paid in previous quarter.

McAndrews & Forbes, quarterly of 2½% on common and 1½% on preferred, payable October 15 to stock of September 30. This is the same amount as was paid in previous quarter.

Canadian Cotton, quarterly of 2% on common and 1½% on preferred, payable October 4 to stock of September 23.

Canadian Cotton, quarterly of 2% on common and 1½% on preferred, payable October 4 to stock of September 23.

D. P. Robinson Company, quarterly of 1% on first preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 23.

Alabama Power & Light, quarterly of 1% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 30.

American Power-Light, quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 17.

Pacific Gas & Electric, quarterly of \$1.25 on common, payable October 15

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FAVORITES WIN IN ST. LOUIS GOLF

Quinet Captures a Close Match While Evans Wins With Ease Over Dexter—Most Victories Are Won by One-Sided Scores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Favorites won their matches in the first round of the United States National amateur golf championship here yesterday, most of the victories being by one-sided scores. Charles Evans Jr. of Chicago, in an easy time in his contest with C. L. Dexter of Dallas, Texas, winning 10 up and 9 to play.

The closest match of the day was the one in which R. A. Gardner of Chicago, former national amateur champion and member of the team which the United States sent to England to compete in the British amateur tournament this summer, defeated Clark Spiers of Seattle, Washington, 1 up. The match was a hard struggle all the way and was decided on the last green when the Chicago golfer sank a three-foot putt for a, after Spiers had dropped a seven-foot putt into the cup.

Another close match, and one which attracted the largest gallery of the afternoon, was the contest between Francis Quinet of Boston, former national amateur and open champion, and M. R. Marston of Philadelphia. Quinet came from behind in the afternoon and won out from his fellow easterner, 2 up and 1 to play.

Marston played brilliant golf in the morning 18 holes and finished with a lead of 3 up. Marston also won the first hole in the afternoon, going 4 up, when Quinet regained his skill with the putter and began sinking long shots on the green.

Quinet halved the second hole of the afternoon round and then took the third, fourth, fifth, halved the sixth and won the seventh and eighth. The Boston star, playing cautiously and with the utmost of care, never relinquished his lead thereafter. Both players were erratic and on numerous holes in the afternoon round both picked up the balls. The cards follow:

Morning Round
Out—Quinet 5 3 2 4 7 4 3 4 5 — 27
Marston 5 3 2 4 7 4 3 4 5 — 28
In—Quinet 4 4 3 2 5 2 6 4 5 — 27
Marston 4 4 3 2 5 2 6 4 5 — 28
Afternoon Round
Out—Quinet 6 3 2 4 4 2 4 4 5 — 25
Marston 5 3 2 3 6 4 4 5 — 26
In—Quinet 4 3 2 3 5 5 4 4 5 — 29
Marston 5 3 2 3 6 4 4 5 — 28

x—Eighteenth hole was not played.

The two British contenders for America's highest honor in the amateur golf world survived the first round with ease. T. D. Armour of Scotland defeating Lee Stell of Seattle, 5 up and 4 to play, while W. I. Hunter of Deal, England, had easy sailing in his contest with E. H. Bankard of Chicago winning 7 up and 5 to play.

Bankard was expected to give Hunter a stiff struggle, as the Chicagoan on Monday had the better of Champion Evans in their qualifying round. Had Evans and Bankard been playing match play, the national title-holder would have been eliminated by the score of 4 up and 3 to play.

However, against Hunter, he was unable to keep as straight to the line as he had in his match with Evans, and the Briton was never in danger after the first nine holes. They were even to that point, when Hunter gained a lead and never was overtaken. At the end of the morning round the easterner was 1 up on his opponent.

The most consistent golf of the day was exhibited in R. T. Jones' victory over C. L. Wolf of St. Louis, 12 up and 11 to play. The Atlanta boy displayed accuracy with wooden clubs and irons unequalled during the tournament. He won the first three holes, finished the morning 8 up and ended the match with a birdie 2 on the seventh hole in the afternoon.

In his morning round he made 13 consecutive holes in par or better, there being one birdie in the collection. The St. Louis player was unable to stand the fast pace. The match in the morning attracted the largest gallery of the day, but in the afternoon it had become so one-sided that the spectators hurried over to catch the Quinet match. Jones' card follows:

Morning Round

Par 6 2 2 4 5 4 4 2 4 5 — 25
Out 4 3 2 5 5 4 2 4 5 — 26
Par 4 4 3 5 4 5 3 4 4 5 — 28
In 4 4 3 5 4 4 4 4 5 — 27

The following are the pairings for today:

J. P. Guilford vs. Dewey Weber; H. R. Johnston vs. Francis Quinet; E. H. Bockenkamp vs. Charles Evans Jr.; J. W. Sweetser vs. L. E. Fanning; T. D. Armour vs. R. A. Gardner; R. E. Knepper vs. Robert Stein; J. S. Manion vs. W. I. Hunter; R. T. Jones Jr. vs. O. F. Willing.

The summary:

UNITED STATES NATIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round
J. P. Guilford defeated George von Elm, 5 to 4.
Dewey Weber defeated R. E. Lord, 1 and 1.
H. R. Johnston defeated Albert Seckel, 2 and 1.
Francis Quinet defeated M. R. Marston, 2 and 1.
E. H. Bockenkamp defeated Edward Held, 2 and 1.

Charles Evans Jr. defeated C. L. Dexter, 10 and 9.

J. W. Sweetser defeated J. G. Anderson, 4 and 3.
L. E. Fanning defeated A. P. Boyd, 3 and 2.
T. D. Armour defeated L. E. Stell, 6 and 5.
A. Gardner defeated Clark Spiers, 1 up.
R. E. Knepper defeated Joseph Wells, 4 and 3.
Robert Stein defeated Russell Smith, 3 and 2.
J. S. Manion defeated J. M. Simpson, 10 and 9.
W. I. Hunter defeated E. H. Bankard, 7 and 6.
R. T. Jones Jr. defeated C. L. Wolff, 13 and 11.
O. F. Willing defeated R. M. Lewis, 5 and 4.

The cards of those who qualified for match play in the 36-hole round Monday follow:

Francis Quinet, Boston 69 75 144

R. E. Knepper, Sioux City 77 70 147

R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta 76 78 151

J. P. Guilford, Boston 77 74 149

E. H. Bockenkamp, New York 76 76 152

M. R. Marston, Philadelphia 78 74 152

J. W. Sweetser, New York 72 74 157

Charles Evans Jr., Chicago 77 81 155

C. L. Dexter, Dallas 81 78 153

R. E. Wolff, St. Louis 80 79 159

W. T. Hunter, England 77 72 164

Clark Spiers, Seattle 78 72 154

Robert Stein, England 78 72 154

T. D. Armour, Scotland 50 76 155

M. R. Marston, Philadelphia 76 80 156

J. W. Sweetser, New York 72 74 157

Charles Evans Jr., Chicago 77 81 155

C. L. Dexter, Dallas 81 78 153

R. E. Wolff, St. Louis 80 79 159

W. T. Hunter, England 77 72 164

Edward Held, St. Louis 78 72 159

J. M. Simpson, Indianapolis 81 79 160

J. S. Manion, St. Louis 85 75 160

L. E. Brunning, Chicago 77 81 160

E. H. Bockenkamp, St. Louis 84 77 161

Joseph Wells, New York 81 81 161

G. A. Anderson, New York 81 81 161

Dewey Weber, Chicago 82 80 162

Albert Seckel, Chicago 82 80 162

Robert Stein, Seattle 85 77 162

P. S. Bush, St. Louis 82 80 163

Russell Smith, Portland 85 78 163

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Won Lost P. C.

New York 90 56 .616

Pittsburgh 85 57 .599

St. Louis 82 62 .531

Boston 77 68 .531

Brooklyn 70 72 .493

Cincinnati 66 79 .451

Chicago 58 86 .403

Philadelphia 49 98 .333

RESULTS TUESDAY

St. Louis 9, Boston 7

Philadelphia 6, Cincinnati 1

Chicago 6, New York 6

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh (postponed)

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis

New York at Chicago

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh

Philadelphia at Cincinnati

ANOTHER HOME RUN FOR KELLY

CHICAGO, Illinois—New York lost again yesterday in the tenth inning, 7 to 6, after a hard struggle. G. H. Kelly tied the score in the eighth with his twenty-third home run. New York secured 16 hits against 15 by Chicago. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R. H. E.

New York 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 7 15 0

Chicago 0 3 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 6 16 1

Batteries—Alexander, Cheeves and Killen; O'Farrell; Barnes, Shea, Sallee, Nehf and Smith. Umpires—Riggle and Moran.

PHILADELPHIA WINS, 6 TO 1

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Fourteen hits off R. W. Marquard gave victory to Philadelphia yesterday, 6 to 1. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R. H. E.

Philadelphia 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 6 14 1

Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 7 2 3

Batteries—Whiters and Brugay; Marquard and McCormick.

BRAVES LOSE OUT, 9 TO 7

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Boston was leading, 7 to 3, until the last of the seventh, when St. Louis made six runs, winning, 9 to 7. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R. H. E.

St. Louis 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 9 15 1

Boston 0 0 3 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 7 13 5

Batteries—Harper and Schang; Cole, Hollings and Woodall. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

RED SOX BEAT CLEVELAND

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cleveland had a safe lead until the eighth inning when Boston scored six runs. Boston

WEST VIRGINIA HAS LARGE SQUAD OUT

Candidates for the Varsity Football Team Are Learning the Dartmouth College System Under Coach C. W. Spears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MORGANTOWN, West Virginia—Forty-five members of the West Virginia University football squad have returned to Morgantown after three weeks of the most rigorous training a mountaineer squad has ever undergone. August 29 the men were gathered at Deer Park, Maryland, and C. W. Spears had 18 full days with the squad there, two workouts marking each 24 hours spent in camp.

On Saturday at Fairmount the 1921 season will be formally ushered in in a contest which promises to show conclusively whether or not Spears has the material and whether, in a preliminary way, at least, he has been able to teach the men the kind of football knowledge which for four years made his teams among the most successful in the country at Dartmouth

ATHLETICS DEFEAT BROWNS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The home team led off with two runs in the first innings and scored a third in the seventh. St. Louis made but a single run, in the eighth. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.

Washington 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 7 9 0

St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 9 2

Batteries—Zachary and Ghartry; Kerr, Wilkinson and Schatz; Yaryan. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

SENATORS SHUT OUT CHICAGO

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—J. T. Zachary held Chicago to 10 hits and no runs yesterday. Washington secured 15 hits and nine runs off Richard Kerr and R. H. Wilkinson. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.

Boston 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 7 9 3

Cleveland 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 1 0

Batteries—Pennock, Kusner, Jones and Walker; Uriel, Bagby and O'Neill. Umpires—Chill, Nallen and Wilson.

LIVING UP TO IDEALS OF MASONRY URGED

Sovereign Grand Commander of Supreme Council in His Allocution Says They Should Help in Solving World Problems

Special for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Urging upon all Masons the necessity of so conducting themselves in their daily lives that their exemplification of the ideals and teachings of Freemasonry may aid in solving problems now confronting the world, Barton Smith, sovereign grand commander of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, in his allocution yesterday to the one hundred and ninth annual convention to the council, asked that he be promoted to the dignity of past sovereign grand commander. The allocution was delivered at Masonic Temple before a session opened on the fourteenth degree, the audience of 1100 including 700 members of the Council.

The thirty-third and last degree was conferred last night on a class of 170 candidates. At the morning session the council welcomed Sir John Gibson and J. Albert Cameron of Montreal, past and present sovereign grand commanders respectively of the jurisdiction of Canada, and Alexander G. Cuthbert of St. Louis, representing the southern jurisdiction. With the council sessions now formally underway, the convention is declared to be the largest on record, with about 700 of the 1356 brethren of the degree present.

Reviewing in his allocution the 11 years of his service as sovereign grand commander, Mr. Smith pointed out that he had faced three duties. He cited them as overseeing increases in the numbers of sublime princes of the thirty-second degree that it might be a body adequate to carry forward the teachings of Scottish Rite Freemasonry, making honorary members an integral part of the Supreme Council; and assuring "that the essential lessons of the Scottish Rite should be beautifully, impressively and uniformly taught with force, dignity and scholarly correctness."

Membership Growth

The first aim has been accomplished, the commander said, and the number of sublime princes has grown from 58,201 to 201,992 on July 1, 1921. The second, also, has been achieved and honorary members are "the earnest, willing legatees between us and the membership of our allegiance."

"It is obvious that the educational, religious and, ultimately, the charitable purposes of the rite," Mr. Smith said, "with regard to the third duty devolving upon him, rest upon the preparation for and presentation of its rituals. Even more important in this respect than the effect upon those who see and hear, is the exalted devotion to the rite that is built up among those who actively engage in the work and who can thus acquire a more intimate knowledge of its teachings and become infused with that spirit of mutual service which is the most inspiring force among men."

After urging that some more easily found and convenient location be established in New York City for the headquarters of the council, the commander touched upon matters of personal mention. Drawing toward the close of his address, he pointed out that he has completed 45 years of ritualistic and administrative Masonic service and asked that he be promoted to the dignity of past sovereign grand commander.

World Situation

"The world at large," Mr. Smith went on, "is going through a critical stage, which in public matters displays an intense opposition to settled duties and recognized authority. Special interests and organizations are taking the place of devotion to general public welfare. Every luncheon club feels authorized and qualified to exercise, without responsibility, the powers and duties of government. Legislative candidates are chosen without regard to the welfare of the nation, but wholly with reference to their relations to special classes or issues created by propagandist appeals to prejudice and the intense passion of human beings to govern each other. The natural result follows that our legislation grows out of long rolling combinations of blocks and factions, and all discussion as to the wisdom of proposed laws in their effect upon the whole people has become academic and futile."

"Freemasonry as a part of the living world shares this common fate. Not only is legitimate Freemasonry threatened by those who, unwilling to submit to its rigid discipline, organize themselves under the war cry of the Roman mob. 'Bread and circuses,' and both by teaching and practice, debase and degrade all that we hold highest and truest in the life and hopes of Freemasonry; but even more dangerous in the long run is our tolerance of those who take the name of Masonry to build up uncontrolled and unauthorized organizations to carry out their individual purposes and ideas. If every man or every group of individuals who think they see a method of escaping Masonic rules and limitations, or who, feeling impelled to perform some Masonic duty, demand Masonic encouragement or tolerance, the end in internal struggles for power and influence of these outlaw organizations within Freemasonry itself is certain."

Improvements in Order

"The place for growth and for improvement of methods is within the legitimate Masonic organizations. A definite program of action and improvement must be set up, and between the two parties concerned,

THEATERS

"The Wren"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Miss Helen Hayes in "The Wren," a comedy in three acts by Booth Tarkington, presented under the direction of George C. Tyler and A. L. Erlanger, evening of September 19, 1921, at the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, Massachusetts. The cast:

Cap'n Olds	George Fawcett
Mrs. Fawcett	Marion Abbott
John Reed	John Foster
Mrs. Foster	Pauline Armitage
Boody	Leslie Howard
Seedy	Helen Hayes

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Mr. Tarkington has gone to "A New England Village," presumably in Maine, for the scene of his latest comedy. For his central character he has discovered quite the gentlest, sweetest and most patient girl that persons who have spent years in Maine have ever known, unless they happened to have seen Maude Adams as Maggie Wylie in "What Every Woman Knows." Seedy Olds often reminds one of Maggie, as Miss Hayes plays her, though there are places in the play that make one wonder if Mr. Tarkington had not originally set out to do for New England what "Bunty Pulls the Strings" did in a more tart way for Scotland. Nothing here set down is to be taken as a hint that Mr. Tarkington has descended into anything like an imitation of Barrie or Moffat in the design and execution of his new play, but is merely to be taken as an inkling of the style of the graceful and light naturalism of telling of a story that always interests when well told—the story of a lovable young woman who unselfishly does everything she can to make others happy, and who is herself unjustly made unhappy until the end of the tale is nearly reached.

The character of Seedy is quite the most lovable that Mr. Tarkington has drawn in book or play, and if the aim was to provide Miss Hayes with a stepping stone between her "fapper" parts of the past few years and the young women she is to play, presumably, a year or two hence, one cannot question that he has succeeded. There will be some, perhaps, who will sigh that Miss Hayes is not again presented in a part that gives play to her great gift of spontaneous sprightliness, but even they will be interested in the proof she gives in her new part that she can play a rôle that calls for expression in repose and even expression in terms of self-repression, for Seedy is an intensely modest, self-contained person. In a word, Miss Hayes again proves that she can mentally convey her effects clearly to the audience with no excess of movement that would be false to the character. A large audience, evidently representative of the considerable following Miss Hayes built up during her long run here two seasons ago in "Bab," gave every sign of pleasure in her new play and the new aspect of her talents that it employs.

The British people had always wanted understanding and good feeling with the French people, and in the United Kingdom today there was not the slightest trace of any unfriendly feeling toward France. He could assure the French visitors of this sentiment on the part of the British people, whom they would always find their friends. After great wars, went on the Premier, France had always risen greater than ever before, and since the armistice the Republic had progressed to justify the claim that she was greater than ever before.

Court d'Arnaud, replying on behalf of the French nation, expressed to the Prime Minister and others the deep appreciation of the honor of their presence. Inaugurated under such auspices, he was confident that the "Made-in-France exhibition train" would be fully successful in the main object of making France, its resources, products and beauties better known to Canadians, thereby increasing the exchange of commodities between France and Canada, and bringing still closer together the two nations by a new tie of sympathy. "I desire to add," said the Count, "that France is aware of and thankful for all that your government has done, and also for the generous share taken by the large corporations, as well as by the private individuals of the Dominion in carrying out this idea. May I repeat what my own government has officially stated, that France is desirous and anxious to return the facilities and advantages so heartily placed by Canada at her disposal."

FRANCO-CANADIAN TRADE ENCOURAGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The "Made-in-France exhibition train" was officially inaugurated at the Place Viger Station in Montreal. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, spoke for the Dominion; Athanase David, provincial secretary, gave the greetings of Quebec, and Mayor Mederic Martin spoke for Montreal. Mr. Meighen said that his experience in London while attending the conference of the premiers of the Empire had proved to him absolutely that the relations between Great Britain and France were just as solid and fruitful as during the war. He was glad to be able to say that before the descendants of both peoples in Canada. He was convinced that while perhaps some French diplomats were not pro-British, the statesmen were all animated by great friend ship for France.

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CANADIAN INQUIRY INTO GRAIN GOES ON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — The statement by Col. J. A. Currie, Conservative Member of Parliament for North Simcoe, Ontario, that the Dominion Government intended to conduct an investigation into the dealings of the United Grain Growers, Limited, on the floor of the House of Commons at the next session has brought the recent short-lived grain inquiry into the limelight again. The inquiry was begun by a commission specially appointed, but was brought to a sudden end by the ruling of a judge of the Manitoba court of King's Bench, which held that the commission was unconstitutional.

Since the grain inquiry commission, as it was termed officially, has gone out of existence, much official correspondence has passed between official and private bodies on matters which arose while it was still functioning. The charges of malpractices made against the United Grain Growers Limited, an organization of western Canada farmers, whose president is T. A. Crerar, leader of the National Progressive Party, have resulted in demands for an investigation by both Mr. Crerar and R. J. Henderson, a former employee of the company, who made the allegations. The demands were forwarded to the Board of Grain Commissioners, which administers the Canada Grain Act, a law regulating the grain business in the Dominion. The board has promised Mr. Crerar an investigation, but to Mr. Henderson it has replied that it lacks jurisdiction, and that it is restricted in acting on his particular allegations by the statute of limitations. Mr. Henderson's statements were made during an alleged "secret" hearing of the grain inquiry commission.

It was alleged also that when the United Grain Growers took over certain elevators at Ft. William from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the entire grain contents of the elevators were not transferred to the railway company. The board declares this matter is one to be settled be-

tween the two parties concerned.

Johnstone Douglas, who evidently has improved his opportunities as a pupil of Jean de Reszke.

A further attraction of the festival was the reading by John Drinkwater of two dramatic poems which he had just written. The poems, entitled respectively "Lake Winter" and "David and Jonathan," mark a distinct development in the art of John Drinkwater. In form "Lake Winter" seems an odd blend of Masque and Robert Browning, served up in a mold of Tennysonian narrative. Apart from the central progress of the story there are some lovely passages in the older Drinkwater manner. Though the poem is still unpublished, we are able to quote the following lovely little word landscape:

And twilight fell on the full harvest home, And the barn doors were closed, wet and shod empty by the ricks, with sunken wheels.

Smashed with the fallen husks, and voice was none.

And silence with the moon was over all. In "David and Jonathan" the Masque-Tennyson element is less pronounced, and the significance of friendship is explored with a less purely pictorial purpose than that shown in "Lake Winter."

The readings were greeted with a large measure of applause, and proved a considerable addition to the pleasures of the festival.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY DEMANDS IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The rank and file of the Conservative Party in Toronto, said to be the most conservative of all cities in Ontario, have come out with the demand that there shall be a return to the old party system. In unmistakable terms they have announced that the high-class proposition either as salesman or factory representative. Address 450 St. James Place, Chicago.

WANTED—An infant's nurse, Protestant of education and good character. Must be willing to remain for years. Add. G. 445 McCormick Blvd., Chicago.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

LITERARY LETTER

Kent, September 8, 1921.
MINT now in residence at Island Farm, five miles from a railway station, and in the heart of a farming district, I can understand why farmers are not omnivorous readers. They are not the time.

This morning I looked from my bedroom window not long after dawn. The birds and the farmers were already busy. An agreeable noise was being made by the birds, particularly the robins; their activity filled me with admiration. Birds, like children, delight in movement. Farmers moved more leisurely, neighbor, whom I had seen wading his way between 8 a.m. and noon, was leading a horse from the stable, and his son was coaxing a litter of little pigs. "What time have we?" I asked myself, "for reading?" everybody seemed to be doing something I thought that at least I might wash my face.

NOW, for the first time, I learn what an important place water plays in daily life. We have none—at present, our only supply is a beautiful, adobe pond, fringed with oak and apple trees, into which we dip pails, and carry them into the house. When I determined to wash my face I looked, according to custom, into the pond. It was empty. Our service is not yet organized. So I put on my dressing-gown, crept downstairs, selected a book, Viscount Esher's study of Kitchener which had just arrived from London, for your true Bookman never undertakes any adventure without a book, and slipped out into the dewy morn. O, I also took pail. On the margin of the pond I sat me down, having first ascertained that the moorhen's nest was in the same place, and spent half an hour, it may have been three-quarters, reading this most interesting book about Lord Kitchener, and making friends with a robin. My reverie was interrupted by the sound of Bellinda's voice, rather louder than usual, exclaiming—"Where's the paff?" At breakfast she said to me—"Why, that amuse is still on your cheek. I don't believe you've washed your face this morning."

AT THE breakfast, having noted that at the masons and the carpenters, surely Kent workmen, had nearly finished making the living-room fairly elegant-light, I proceeded to open the Post, as we call it in England. Among the letters from friendly correspondents is one from J. H. S. of Surrey, who asks: "Can you devote some space to Herman Melville, the American author?" That will I do, gladly, a little later in a Bookman's Memories. Melville has been much in my mind lately, for during the past year he has had an immense popularity among us, among the few and fit. The "boom" was started by Miss Violette Meynell, who permitted herself the following delightful extravagance: "Herman Melville has here (in 'Moby-Dick') endowed human nature with writing that I believe to be absolutely unsurpassed. To read it and absorb it is the crown of one's reading life." I am reading "Moby-Dick" at this moment, and am astonished at its freshness, power and virility. More anon. It is good news to hear that Prof. R. M. Weaver of Columbia University is writing a life of Herman Melville.

ANOTHER letter, a very nice letter, comes from this dear county of Kent where the writer, an American girl, charming, I am sure, is living. She says, "Have you ever treated Walter de la Mare or Amy Lowell at length in your Bookman's Memories? They would be articles I should appreciate very much. Any reference to Miss Lowell is very interesting to us as Mother has known her; very well all her life. Consequently she is the best represented poet in our book-shelves." Walter de la Mare I have already "treated" in the issue for August 25. Miss Lowell I have been preparing to "treat," but have not done so because I have not all her books. An idea occurs to me. Some day I will motor to the house of my correspondent and beg leave to borrow Miss Lowell's various volumes. That will be pleasant—to travel half across Kent, England, to borrow the poems of Miss Lowell of Boston, United States of America.

ANOTHER correspondent, L. E. D. of Boston, asks if the initials "Q. R." stand for "Quite Right." No, my dear: as I have said before, the nearest approach to their inner significance is contained in the name Quintilian Rockefeller. Another, D. B. B. of Tennessee, liked the article called "Landscape Loveliness." Well, I rather liked it myself, for the simple reason that one is happy when one is writing about beautiful things that other people do not seem to have adequately praised. This correspondent pays Bellinda rather a left-handed compliment. She says: "I was so sure that Madame Bellinda (by the by, Bellinda likes to be referred to, not as 'Madame,' but as 'that interesting looking young woman with the hairy blue eyes') was English and that I know the type. I believe I do not like her so well now that she is my countrywoman." Oh! Oh! In justice to Bellinda I should say that she left America when she was 17, and is always wanting to rush back there—for a month or two.

ANOTHER letter (after this I must hasten on to literary matters) is also from Tennessee. S. W. C. writes: "Kobdy has forgotten you here in Tennessee—America. Please remember me to Bellinda of Georgia, America. And, by the way, hasn't a single American said anything mean or critical about you that you had to ventriloquize poor William and make him do it?" Of course not, and even if "a single American" did, I should copy the Tar baby, and just go on "sayin' nuthin'."

On another correspondent asks me what Rudyard Kipling is doing. I am able to answer promptly as I imagine for the first time, this reticent and aloof author has written a kind of advance paragraph about a new book. It is contained in a letter he sent to the Editor of the *Household Brigade*, which I quote:

"The history of the First Battalion of the Irish Guards has been completed, and the maps for it, including the itineraries, are being got ready. The history of the Second Battalion is under way, and I hope to have it finished by autumn. I am trying to present the daily life and experiences of the regiment as they are set out in the diaries, and illustrated by what private documents are available, and to enter into larger military questions as little as possible."

The author of "Plain Tales From The Hills" has been captured by the Cinema. Recently Mr. and Mrs. Kipling sat, the only spectators, in the Alhambra Theater, London, watching the film production of his story called "Without Benefit of Clergy." This is to be followed by "The Gate of the Hundred Sorrows." Mr. Kipling, we are told by Mr. Kinnella, has got the camera point of view perfectly, and is now "bliss wise." His detailed descriptions of scenes for the film stories are "wonderful." He will write 2000 words to describe one building. The films are being produced at Los Angeles, California; but models of the details are first submitted to him at his house in the old village of Burwash, Sussex.

IN the opening paragraph of this Letter I described how I read Lord Esher's study of Lord Kitchener when I should have been washing my face. It took two days to finish it, as our lighting arrangements at Island Farm are not as efficient as brilliant as those on Broadway. When I suggested that there should be attached to my bed-head one of those dear little pierced brass brackets for holding a candle, made in the craft schools, the Juffrouw, who, under the tuition of Bellinda, is becoming quite Belinda-like, remarked, "Myneher, you must remember that you are living in an Elizabethan cottage, not in an arty Garden Suburb."

TO Straight Statements I have added:

"Great man he was, but not cast in the greatest mold. He was not, like Napoleon or Cromwell or William of Orange, always true to type, as the greatest men of action almost invariably are. Reckoned to be firm and resolute and strong, he was certainly at times all three, but he was also during the last years of his life often malleable and irresolute. Silent, reserved, and secretive, he was certainly at times all three, but he could also be garrulous and self-revealing. . . . Persistently he cared for things—objects, as the French call them—and this form of self-indulgence is perhaps rarely combined with a love for human beings. He loved Broome, (this country place) which was the work of his hands. . . . He cared nothing for decorations except in so far as they would adorn Broome. He told a friend who had offered him some books for the Broome library, whose empty shelves yawned at him as a stimulus for acquisition—"Give me old bindings; the books don't matter."

(From "The Tragedy of Lord Kitchener" by Viscount Esher.)

MONG the New Books that I should like to read are:

"A Political Pilgrim in Europe." By Mrs. Philip Snowden.

Because Mrs. Snowden, the wife of the Socialist, has a seeing eye and a lively pen, and one may detect in her book the gradual growth of Socialism into Wisdom.

"The Home Life of Swinburne." By Mrs. Watts-Dunton.

Because Mrs. Watts-Dunton was the wife of Theodore Watts-Dunton, who looked after Swinburne at the Pines—the famous Pines at the foot of Putney Hill.

Q. R.

PROMISING VERSES

The Busards and Other Poems. By Martin Armstrong. London: Martin D. Noddy.

Mr. Armstrong is at his best when he writes of simple, homely country things, of the English fields and lanes, with their everyday sights and sounds, of the moods of the landscape, as they change with the seasons, of birds and flowers. He is a delicate and an exact observer, and on almost every page we meet with some instance of his clearness of vision and gift of expression. He tells us how his two buzzards, "so effortless and so strong," Took half a mile of sunlight in one long sweep

and of Little frosts of leafage shyly streaming Among dark tangies.

But he is also all to those sudden, fleeting gleams of beauty which transfigure the gloom of great towns, and render them for a few passing moments ethereal and marvelous. Standing on London Bridge in the December twilight, he notes how the buildings ranked and piled bone One many-layered shape.

Modelled and moulded out of light, Soft colored light that glows

On the eastward side like violet

And westward like the rose,

and how

Twelve gilded vanes stand clear and high.

So stony far away,

Like little tongues of flame against blue sky.

But all that he sees with his eyes are only manifestations, as they were to Wordsworth, of a deep inner reality.

It would be rash to assert that these poems bear the stamp of greatness, but there is evidence to show that their author is acquiring a growing mastery over his instrument. He has reprinted here two pieces from an earlier volume and these may serve as a gauge by which we can measure the development of his talent.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Tragedy of Lord Kitchener. By Reginald Viscount Esher. London: John Murray. 10s. 6d.

Sir George Arthur's biography of Lord Kitchener will not easily be surpassed, and the maps for it, including the itineraries, are being got ready. The history of the Second Battalion is under way, and I hope to have it finished by autumn. I am trying to present the daily life and experiences of the regiment as they are set out in the diaries, and illustrated by what private documents are available, and to enter into larger military questions as little as possible.

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II

Not many men in history have become legendary, as Kitchener became while he was yet alive. The myths that gathered about the memory of Alexander and of Hannibal were unconsciously revived in the twentieth century by that incurable romanticism that lies so near the roots of human nature. No cynic could make us believe that K. was a man like other men; public imagination, half playfully and half fearfully, ascribed to him a mysterious power that cannot be named, and the almost superstitious awe which his personality inspired was consecrated and perpetuated by the manner of his passing. He was a hero, an idol if you will; but to think and read of him makes one glad that men are prone to hero-worship.

Between the Charybdis of mystic superstition and the Scylla of a vulgar cynicism Lord Esher's course was not an easy one to steer. It might perhaps have been better not to make the attempt, for in many ways the less said now about Lord Kitchener the better. We all cherish our illusions, and there is often something almost sacrilegious about the white light of truth. Not that Lord Esher's book need necessarily offend the susceptibilities even of an ardent hero-worshiper: he is writing of his friend and he writes often with a loving gentleness that has its charm. But one may choose to leave some things to the imagination rather than reduce them to cold print.

Even for those who prefer the blissful ignorance of their own imaginings to the hard facts of history, there is some compensation in this book. There are many illustrations of K.'s uncanny foresight, of his reliance on instinct and intuition against reason, of his unquestioned supremacy when personalities were fairly matched one against the other. "It is the last and not the first million England can put into the field, that will give us victory," he told the Australians before ever the war had broken out. The first figure to shape itself in his mind in 1914, when others were talking of a four-months' war, was thirty divisions "as the premium would be likely to require"; and in October, 1915, he had already doubled his estimate and hit upon almost the exact number of British divisions in the field when the war ended, years after his work was done. It is these few great things, the bigness and the sureness of the man, that one wishes to remember.

But Lord Esher has to tell us a lot of little things as well; things that a student of human nature will be glad to collect, strange contradictions that a novelist might have imagined, but that will sometimes hurt the hero-worshiper. "Old Woolwich" comrades of Lord Kitchener remember a blank, overgrown boy, ill-dressed, untidy, and not over-careful of his person. Even in early days he was stand-off and haughty of demeanor. . . . This aloofness never left him; he was lacking in social graces. . . . So much for the externals; and of the inner secrets of the mind there is more to tell in the same strain: His mind had ragged edges, which led to the confusion of his own ideas and to chaos in much that he undertook to accomplish. . . . His temperament was unsuited to discussion and inevitable compromise. . . . I am not sure that he trusted anyone. . . . His mind, untrained to study, was closed to the mystery of books. . . . He neither asked nor took advice of any man. . . . he neither argued nor discussed; he simply ignored. . . . When confronted by a reminder of the troubles of 1918 a "treaty was drafted, and all but ratified, which was currently believed to have given to Germany everything she desired."

But few men can have had greater opportunities of observing over a wide field the inner history of the Great War, and Lord Esher could not fail to have many interesting things to tell. He asserts that in the spring of 1914 "a treaty was drafted, and all but ratified, which was currently believed to have given to Germany everything she desired."

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THE HOME FORUM

House and Garden

I lately heard a lady ask an amateur gardener, "What is in the garden's foundation principle?"

There was a certain overgrown pump in the question's form, but that is how she very modestly asked it, and I will take no liberty with its construction. I thought his reply a good one.

"We have all," he said, "come up from wild nature. In wild nature there are innumerable delights, but they are qualified by countless inconveniences. The cave, tent, cabin, cottage and castle have gradually been evolved by an orderly accumulation and combination of defences and conveniences which accrue to us a host of advantages over wild nature and wild man. Yet rightly we are loath to lose any more of nature than we must in order to be her masters, and to gather from her the largest fund of profit and delight she can be made to yield. Hence around the cottage, the castle or the palace waves and blooms the garden."

Was he not right? This is why, in our pleasant Northampton affair, we have accepted it as our first rule of private gardening that the house is the climactic note.

This is why the garden should never be more architectural and artificial than the house of which it is the setting, and this is why the garden should grow less and less architectural and artificial as it draws away from the house. To say the same thing in reverse, the garden, as it approaches the house, should accept more and more discipline—domestication—social refinement, until the house itself at length seems as unbroken and naturally to grow up out of the garden as the high keynote rises at the end of a lady's song.

By this understanding of the matter what a fine truce-note is blown between the contending advocates of "natural" and of "formal" gardening! The right choice between these two aspects of the art, and the right degree in either choice, depend on the character of the house. The house is part of the garden. It is the garden's brows and eyes. In gardening almost the only thing which costs unduly is for us to try to give our house some other house's garden. One's private garden should never be quite so far removed from a state of nature as his house is. Its leading function should be to delight its house's inmates (and intimates) in things of nature so refined as to inspire and satisfy their happiest moods.—*The Amateur Gardener*, George W. Cable.

A Violet by a Mossy Stone

A violet by a mossy stone
Half-hidden from the eye!
Fair as a star when only one
Is shining in the sky.

Wordsworth.

The Black Bird

In midst of woods or pleasant grove,
Where all sweet birds do sing,
Methought I heard so rare a sound
Which made the heavens to ring.

The charm was good, the noise full
sweet.
Each bird did play his part;
And I admired to hear the same,
Joy sprang into my heart.

The black bird made the sweetest
sound.
Whose tunes did far excel;
Full pleasantly, and most profound
Was all things placed well.

They pretty tunes, mine own sweet bird,
Done with so good a grace,
Exult thy name, prefers the same
Abroad in every place.

—John Mundy (1594).

Mollie Gibson Goes to the Towers

The drawers opposite to the little white dimity bed in which Mollie Gibson lay, was a primitive kind of a bonnet-stand on which was hung a bonnet, carefully covered over from any chance of dust with a large cotton handkerchief, of so heavy and serviceable a texture that if the thing underneath it had been a flimsy fabric of gauze and lace and flowers, it would have been altogether "scorned" (again to quote from Betty's vocabulary). But the bonnet was made of solid straw, and its only trimming was a plain white ribbon put over the crown, and forming the strings. Still, there was a neat little quilling inside, every plait of which Mollie knew, for had she not made it herself the evening before, with infinite pains? and was there not a little blue bow in this quilling, the very first bit of such finery Molly had ever had the prospect of wearing?

Six o'clock now; the pleasant, brisk ringing of the church bells told her that; calling every one to their daily work, as they had done for hundreds of years. Up jumped Mollie, and ran with her little bare feet across the room, and lifted off the handkerchief and saw once again the bonnet; the pledge of the gay bright day to come. Then to the window, and after some tugging she opened the casement, and let in the sweet morning air. The dew was already off the flowers in the garden below, but still rising from the long hay-grass in the meadows directly beyond. Across side of the little town of Hollingford, into a street on which Mr. Gibson's front door opened, delicate columns and little puffs of smoke were already beginning to rise from many a cottage chimney where some housewife was already up, and preparing breakfast for the breadwinner of the family.

Mollie saw all this, but all she thought about it was, "Oh! it will be a fine day! I was afraid it never, never would come; or that if it came it would be a rainy day!" Mollie had lived for twelve years without the occurrence of any event so great as that which was now impending. . . . The pleasure she was looking forward to today was her first share in a kind of annual festival—in Hollingford.

The little straggling town faded away into country on one side close to the entrance-lodge of a great park, where lived my Lord and Lady Cumor: "the earl" and "the countess," as they were always called by the inhabitants of the town; where a very great amount of feudal feeling still lingered, and showed itself in a number of simple ways, still enough to look back upon, but serious matters of importance at the time.

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Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts

"St. Aignan, Chartres," an etching by D. Y. Cameron

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Evening

Lake Winnipesaukee
Yon mountain's side is black with
night.
While, broad-ribbed, o'er its gleaming
crown

The moon, slow-running into sight,
On the hushed inland sea looks
down.

How start to light the clustering
isles.
Each silver-hemmed! How sharply
show

The shadows of their rocky piles,
And tree-tops in the wave below!
How far and strange the mountains
seem.
Dim-looking through the pale, still
light!

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

The Waterfall at Haworth

Could we have a carriage to take us
at once to the moors? The afternoon
was on the wane, and already the
sunset was beginning to kindle its fires
in the west. How far was it to the
waterfall,—Charlotte Brontë's waterfall? It was a matter of several miles.

If we were to see it, we must ride,
much as we would have preferred to
walk. But there was no carriage; and, if
there were, there was no man about
the premises but the hauler. And he
wasn't there, either, having "gone
somewhere" that afternoon. It was
only after prolonged discussion that
we succeeded in making our hostess
understand that the excursion could
not be indefinitely postponed, and that,
if there was anything to ride in in
Haworth, we wanted it immediately.

She meditated placidly. Could we go
in a dog-cart, for instance?

Yes; we could go in a dog-cart, a
donkey-cart, a hay-cart, or any kind of
a cart.

It appeared at last, that dog-cart.

I climbed up beside the driver, Saint
Katherine got in behind, and off we
started. It was worth all the trouble,
and something never to be forgotten,
that drive in the flush of the golden
sunset, up the breezy hills and over the
moors stretching far and wide like
prairies, and just beginning to take
on the purple glory of the blossoming
heather. Our driver was a Haworth
man, born and bred; and very well did
he know the story of the sisters three
who had made this out-of-the-way
Yorkshire village a Mecca. He, too,
knew "it was for them ye coom."

On the top of a hill from which it
seemed as if the lonely moors
stretched on every side to the horizon,
he brought his swift-footed black pony
to a standstill. We were but a few
minutes' walk from the little waterfall
which was a favourite resort of
Miss Brontë's, and by the side of
which tradition says, she wrote chapters
of "Jane Eyre." Thither we went.

The water was very low, for a long
drought had dried up half the springs
in England. A slender stream trickled
sleepily over the stones, and that was all.

But the little green dell was
quiet and sequestered. In the midst of
the brown and purple of the moors, the
sky overhead was blue and clear, the
air was sweet and fresh, the sky overhead
was blue and clear

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1921

EDITORIALS

Prison Reform

ONE of the most interesting contributions made in recent times to the elucidation of the complex question of penal administration is the treatise published, for private circulation, by Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, for the past twenty-five years chairman of the Prison Commission for England and Wales. Perhaps the most welcome and encouraging feature about this treatise is the fact that, at every point, its author is found to be in the van of progress, welcoming new ideas, and seeking to secure, not merely reforms, ameliorations of the lot of the prisoner, but, what is, in the long run, much more important, a radical change in the outlook of the average man on the whole question of "prisons and punishment."

Sir Evelyn fully recognizes that the great work before every prison reformer is to help to dissipate the view that would regard the administration of the law as a purely punitive work, and to encourage and develop the view which insists on reformation as the main purpose of every penal code. In taking such a stand as this, and in demanding that every sentence and system shall be judged by this standard, and by no other, the reformer finds himself confronted, not only by the accepted tradition of the ages, but by some of the worst human instincts, masquerading under various guises of accepted respectability.

The true reformer, however, is not deterred by such considerations, and it is welcome to find that on the progress being made toward a more righteous view of a penal system, Sir Evelyn can express himself as well content. The reaction against the abstract conception of crime and the mechanical application of punishment according to code is, he says, "a growing force." It is marked in the United States of America by the universal adoption of the indeterminate sentence, and on the continent of Europe by various degrees of conditional conviction and liberation which find their place in the latest penal codes. Everywhere is seen an increasing reluctance to resort to the fixed penalty when justice can be satisfied by other means.

An achievement in England to which Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise justly attaches very great importance, is what is known as preventive detention. The success of this system, so far as it has gone, does much to justify belief in the virtue of indetermination of sentence. The preventive detention system means, of course, something much more than a system of parole. It is based on a recognition of the fact that it is not sufficient to set a prisoner free, on certain conditions, and leave him to make his way as best he can, handicapped with the prison stigma. But that it is necessary, if the end of "punishment," namely, reformation, is to be accomplished, to aid him in such a way as will best enable him to regain his place in society, in the true meaning of that phrase. Under the preventive detention system, therefore, one of the conditions of release is that the man places himself under the care and supervision, "not of the police, but of a state association, organized and subsidized by the government, but entirely controlled by a body of unofficial workers, who keep him under strict but kindly supervision, provide him with employment and lodgings, but unfailingly report him to the authorities if he fails to observe any one of the conditions on which freedom has been granted."

Sir Evelyn considers that public opinion may not yet be ripe for anything like a universal application of this system, but there can be no question that its success, when applied to even the worst and most inveterate cases, allows of the hope that a way has, at last, been found of combating the evils of recidivism, and of really reducing what has come, very shamefully, to be accepted as "the prison population of the country." Hitherto, in spite of all the reforms, the fact remains that, until recently, very little impression had been made on the character and number of offenses. No one can study prison statistics, in Great Britain or in any other country, without being struck by the terribly high proportion of those once committed to prison who return there. This proportion varies in different countries, and in the same country at different times, but any examination of police records reveals at once how great is the problem of the so-called "old offender." "Statistics varied from year to year," declares Sir Evelyn in his treatise, "under the influence of special circumstances; but the great army of offenders in all the categories continued its unbroken array, with a monotonous regularity, and it seemed almost a mockery to talk of social progress, when in the background, was the silent, ceaseless tramp of this multitude of men, women and children, finding no rest but behind prison walls, and only issuing thence to reenter again."

Sir Evelyn, of course, does not claim for an instant that preventive detention, or any other penal system, will prevent crime. Apart from higher influences still, of course, he gives first place in combating crime of all kinds to social betterment, to better housing and lighting, to control of the liquor traffic, to cheap food and fair wages, to village clubs and boy scouts, and all such movements having honest, wholesome ends and ideals. He does, however, claim that by a system of preventive detention much may be done toward removing that spiritual shame of society, namely, the habitual criminal.

Arguments for American Valuation

THE arguments for the American valuation clause in the Fordney tariff bill are considered only from the point of view of the business man in the United States who is afraid of foreign competition, they may seem fair and persuasive. To him prosperity seems to depend on monopoly and a large balance of trade in his favor, rather than on a free flow of activity in all directions. He feels perhaps less concerned about the prosperity of the world than about that of the United States, and of his own business in particular. From this standpoint, he heartily agrees with the statement of Herbert Hoover,

Secretary of Commerce, that "there is practically no other alternative" to the American valuation plan because of "the unstable currency and exchange situation that we have in a large part of Europe today." This plan, as stated in a pamphlet published by the American Valuation Association and addressed to Congress, is that "in assessing ad valorem duties on imported merchandise, the word 'value' means the price at which comparable and competitive products of the United States are ordinarily sold or freely offered for sale in usual wholesale quantities in the principal market or markets of the United States." The arguments for this plan seem plausible until they are compared with the ideals of international relations for which the war was won.

To admit that these ideals were illusions and to relapse now into a condition of selfish and cynical materialism would be to lose all that the war was waged for. If business in the United States, for instance, has to be aroused and sustained by a high tariff, embargoes, and other methods inspired by a fear of competition, all this artificial stimulation can be at best but temporary, for it is not on the sure basis that the only right encouragement is that which produces freedom of action internationally. Such means of so-called protection as a high tariff, American valuation of goods imported, and embargoes, remind one of the means used to arouse the baker in Lewis Carroll's "Hunting of the Snark":

They roused him with muffins—they roused him with ice—
They roused him with mustard and cress—
They roused him with jam and judicious advice—
They set him, conundrums to guess.

The American valuation plan is doubtless intended to be jam for business in the United States, but it may turn out to be a conundrum.

It is argued, for instance, that under this plan true and reasonably uniform valuations can be arrived at. Yet, because the wholesale prices of goods vary almost as much in different parts of the United States as in different parts of Europe, new difficulties will merely be substituted for old. Government determination of all values and prices in times of peace may prove to be, moreover, a dangerous innovation, leading to an enormous increase in attempts of private interests to influence the operation of the plan, and to all sorts of political bargainings. On goods that are not comparable to any produced in the United States it is proposed that the duty be assessed on an arbitrarily fixed value for the sale of the goods, a value which is to be based, according to the pamphlet already quoted, on "the foreign market value, plus packing, freight, insurance, etc." Here, curiously enough, is a provision which requires the determination of the foreign market value, even though this is just what the whole American valuation plan is intended to avoid. Doubtless the "etc." includes the duty itself, for clearly the amount of the import duty would have to be part of the wholesale price in the United States. One of the defects of the bill, in fact, is just this, that it attempts to fix a duty on the basis of a valuation which must include the duty. The difficulty of doing this would be enormously greater, of course, than the old difficulties in the determining of foreign values.

The great objection to the American valuation plan, however, is that it is intended to stifle and exclude international commerce rather than to develop it. Business in the United States or anywhere else can be permanently prosperous only as it operates on a basis of free international exchange of activity. Other nations can pay their debt to the United States now in no other way than by means of their own goods. They can continue buying only in proportion as they can sell also. Business men in the United States need, therefore, to consider more thoroughly what will be beneficial to the whole world, instead of what may seem merely expedient for their own ends, for that alone which is right for all can be right for any one nation. Certainly a policy that would exclude foreign competition because of fear cannot help to make the financial conditions of the world more stable. The actual readjustment will go on just in proportion as full production is accompanied by the utmost freedom in distribution. Because a prohibitive tariff, including the American valuation plan, is intended to limit both production and distribution, it presents numerous conundrums to the attention of those who would be affected by it.

The Lamont Mission to Mexico

OPINIONS concerning political, industrial, and economic conditions in Mexico vary now, as they have varied in recent years, according to the viewpoint, the prejudice, perhaps, or the optimism, of those who claim to be able rightly to survey and to judge those conditions. So it is that there may be divergent opinions as to the real purposes which have prompted the announced mission of Thomas W. Lamont, of the financial house of J. P. Morgan & Co., chairman of the International Committee of Bankers, on Mexico, to Mexico City. The announced purpose of the American financier and those who will accompany him, it is interesting to remember, may be significant from whatever point of view those who care to speculate upon it may wish to regard it. And it may be indicative either of an important change in the attitude and relations of the Government of Mexico toward the Government of the United States and other governments, or of a continued resistance to such overtures as have been made to the Obregon Government looking to a resumption of diplomatic and commercial interchanges. The important fact to be considered is that Mexico's outstanding external debt is now \$190,000,000, and that the interest on this debt now in default is approximately \$50,000,000, nothing having been paid thereon since the year 1914, either as principal or as interest. It is conceivable, of course, that this continued default might prompt Mr. Lamont's visit for the purpose of making a demand that payments be resumed. But there are indications that the mission has a more encouraging program mapped out, and with the tacit understanding imparted to it that upon the successful accomplishment of its undertaking may depend things still more important than the liquidation of deferred obligations.

It may readily be recalled that President Obregon, in a recent message to the Mexican Congress, gave the

assurance that his government was rapidly getting into a position where it would be able to care for its outstanding external debt. This statement, taken in connection with the known fact that no part of that debt had been paid, could be accepted only as an earnest of the purpose of the Obregon Government. The statement was voluntary, and was made evidently with the purpose of adding strength to a somewhat convincing argument presented by President Obregon in behalf of his government's plea for recognition without acceding to terms imposed by the United States. As an encouraging sequel to ex parte statements made by President Obregon, and to the acceptance of the findings of the Supreme Court of Mexico declaring the non-retroactivity of Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution, as it affected vested titles in oil lands, has come the reported amicable agreement to reject the proposed export tax on crude oil. All this may be regarded as distinctly encouraging, but perhaps it is not unreasonable that those whom Mr. Lamont represents, the American, British, French, Swiss, Dutch, and Belgian members of the International Committee of Bankers, feel that the proof of the asserted sincerity of Mexico should be in some concrete form, preferably exemplifying the adage, "money talks."

It may be said in behalf of President Obregon that he has invited the forthcoming conference. The sincere hope is that through it there may be established between Mexico and the nations of the world an era of comity and commercial fellowship.

Right Prices

FROM time immemorial buyers and sellers have sought to determine right prices, but, after centuries of such endeavor, perhaps no period has witnessed greater fluctuations or more dissatisfaction than that extending from a date just prior to the war to the present day. And the great question is still unsettled. Because of the changing nature of the factors involved, prices are bound to be alternating rather than static, so it is quite impossible, at the present stage of development of society and business, to have them all pegged. Different periods have brought forth varying standards and rules for arriving at prices. Previous to the latter part of the nineteenth century the moral side of this question was given more consideration than it appears to receive now, when price is regarded perhaps too much as an economic question.

Certain phases of the price question are economic, but never can this momentous problem, which affects the welfare of so many persons, be separated from its moral obligations. As a matter of fact, temporary forgetfulness of what are known as moral laws has contributed to depression in the business world by forcing people to resort to boycott in order to obtain terms from those who would exact unfair prices and then seek to hide behind technicalities.

One panacea for the depression and a basis upon which to proceed in order to facilitate the return of prosperity has been aptly presented by Benjamin M. Anderson, economist for the Chase National Bank of New York, who defines right prices as "prices which will move goods." To be sure, that is the basis upon which business claims it has been acting, but at the present time the process appears to involve the same distinction as that made between "prompt" and "immediate" delivery. Immediate usually means at once, while prompt may mean as soon as possible. In the situation of today the former may seem necessary because of individual exigency, but "immediate" would suit every one better and contribute more to the restoration of normal activity.

This authority points out that the way to reach right prices is to have flexible and competitive markets free from artificial control, with buyers as well as sellers actively "shopping round," or "marketing." To a certain extent this method is being practiced, as shown by the revival of business that is increasing month by month, but there is still room for a greater application of it.

Not only must prices be right, but the seller's problem is to convince the buyer that prices are right. If they are right it is not such a difficult task to prove it to the public. The acuteness of the public in perceiving the equity of the price is greater than is sometimes realized. Not only is there objection to buying at abnormally high prices, but there is cautious reluctance when prices appear to be too low. The latter has been illustrated in many commodities, such as cotton. The deduction drawn from such experiences bears out the oft-repeated claim that one of the greatest needs of the present time is stability of prices.

Right prices are not confined to merchandise. The wages of labor, the rates of railroads, the charge of interest on capital, and other prices come in this category. When right prices are stabilized the volume of business resulting, it may safely be said, will be as satisfactory as it is surprising.

Literary Punctuation

IN THE writing of today that is intended to be most modern in tone, punctuation is often used not merely as a convenience for both writer and reader but as a positive device of literary style. Thus punctuation and spacing, which were originally but arbitrary methods of breaking up solid blocks of printing or writing, have been used more and more to convey meaning, until nowadays, as Mrs. Ford Madox Hueffer explains, in connection with her husband's "Thus to Revisit," a series of dots may serve as "an indication of uncertainty, of a thought too misty, or a gesture too sketchy, to be fully carried out, an arrested action or thought, a suggestion of mild suspense." Ezra Pound, for instance, like those writers who look upon him as one manifestation of unmistakable progress, uses dots to such an extent that one is forced to the conclusion that most of his thoughts are uncertain, misty, sketchy, arrested, and suspended. In fact, the tendency of those who use punctuation ruthlessly is ever toward satisfaction with fragments of thought.

Contemporary fiction offered to the public as altogether new in material and treatment usually employs not only dots but dashes, exclamation points, colons, italics, and capital letters with the utmost prodigality.

Wyndham Lewis even uses, in some of his writing, the equal sign to separate sentences or groups of words which do service as sentences. Joseph Hergesheimer is fond of the asterisk, especially to break up comparatively short pieces of writing into smaller units. Most of these mannerisms, even their advocates would have to admit, are not aids to clarity of meaning. It would almost seem, indeed, that clarity is of small concern to many a contemporary writer.

It is interesting to see that in some of the newest verse forms both punctuation and capitalization are reduced to a minimum. There is, of course, no essential reason why lines of verse should always begin with capitals or end with marks of punctuation. If the capital and the comma or semicolon are introduced into poetry artificially they may obscure rather than help the fundamental rhythm. Free rhythms may reasonably well be indicated by the division into lines, without any other devices. Curiously enough, the very verse forms which eliminate the capital at the beginning of each line often use dots and other marks which interfere with the reader's progress in grasping such meaning as is intended to be conveyed rhythmically.

Charles Lamb used all sorts of punctuation in his essays and letters when his meaning was whimsical. His sense of humor was what made his dashes and his parentheses delightful. The writer today who is serious in trying to be modern is often too intense to have a sense of humor, or at any rate prefers to direct such humor as he has against some one else instead of turning it on himself and his own work. That is why his meaning, involved as it is in his punctuation, may seem freakish and not pleasant to the average reader. Such sustained cleverness as that of Bernard Shaw, it is to be noted, is comparatively easy to follow because it is not interrupted by the punctuative caprices affected by some of the newest writers. His mannerisms of style are quite enough without additional mannerisms in the use of stops. To sum up, then, it is safe to say that literary punctuation is justified when it actually does help to convey meaning; but that when it merely confuses the reader it has no reason for being. In connection with many contemporary pieces of writing there may be a considerable difference of opinion between writer and reader as to what meaning the punctuation conveys.

Editorial Notes

THE difficulty with which anthracite is obtained for household uses in the United States will prepare many people of the country to accept the statement of Sir John Cadman, made recently before the Institution of Mining Engineers, in London, that in time the mere burning of coal will be accounted a penal offense. However, the British expert was not thinking of American conditions, but rather of the great value of the by-products of coal. This value is so great, in the opinion of men of his kind, as to make the by-products more important than the coal itself. The coal, therefore, he holds, should never be burned until the by-products are first extracted for separate use. Something of this sort has been intimated also on the American side of the Atlantic, where a pamphlet recently issued from the Smithsonian Institution pointed out the stupendous waste involved in the burning of coal as now used, declaring that if it must continue to be burned, at least the burning should take place near the mines, by some economical process, and the heat and power values distributed over the country in the form of electricity, by common-carrier wire lines.

IN BYGONE times the well-known figure of the Duke of Wellington might have been seen pausing at the corner of Cockspur Street, before the business house of the famous clock maker of the day, setting his chronometer by the clock that hung out as a sign over the shop. It was the fashion at that time to bring the big fob-watches from the side pocket and consult the Cockspur-Street clock, upon which Londoners placed reliance as to the time of day. The Iron Duke, according to his biographer, was one of those who led the fashion. Many visitors from the United States have looked up at the present timepiece adorning the corner clock shop as they hurried from the Strand to St. James' Square or from Trafalgar Square westward. Everybody will regret that the old-time clock shop is no longer there in the old place beneath the clock.

THE Chapter House of St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, has now been opened as a bank. Any association of trade or militarism with a cathedral calls up a picture of merchants plying their business in Old St. Paul's, or of Cromwell stabling his horses in the cloisters. But in the case of the Chapter House no structural or other change of any importance has been made in the old Wren building. The entrance hall, with its oak paneling, carved mantelpiece, and pillars, has been left untouched; the broad staircase remains as it was; and only an oak counter in one of the rooms, where the banking is carried on, indicates the transition. The banking firm, indeed, has set a fine example of respect for antiquity which might easily be followed. Had that respect existed twenty years ago, Crosby Hall would never have been removed to Chelsea.

A WORLD demand for cotton, a poor cotton crop in the south of the United States, and a consequent rise in prices: these are conditions uniting to start the nation mentioned toward a business revival, according to official sources. The high cotton price has practically restored the south to pre-war conditions; farmers are paying their debts; credits are easier, in short, affairs everywhere seem more promising. In such circumstances many will call the cotton shortage opportune. One side of the picture will, however, be neglected: the distant peasant family paying at few pence more for clothing because of southern prosperity. If Americans think they have reason for rejoicing, let it be remembered that curtailment of output may come by embargo, monopoly, or closed shop, it may benefit a few or many, but its ultimate burden at present rests on the war-ridden countries of Europe.